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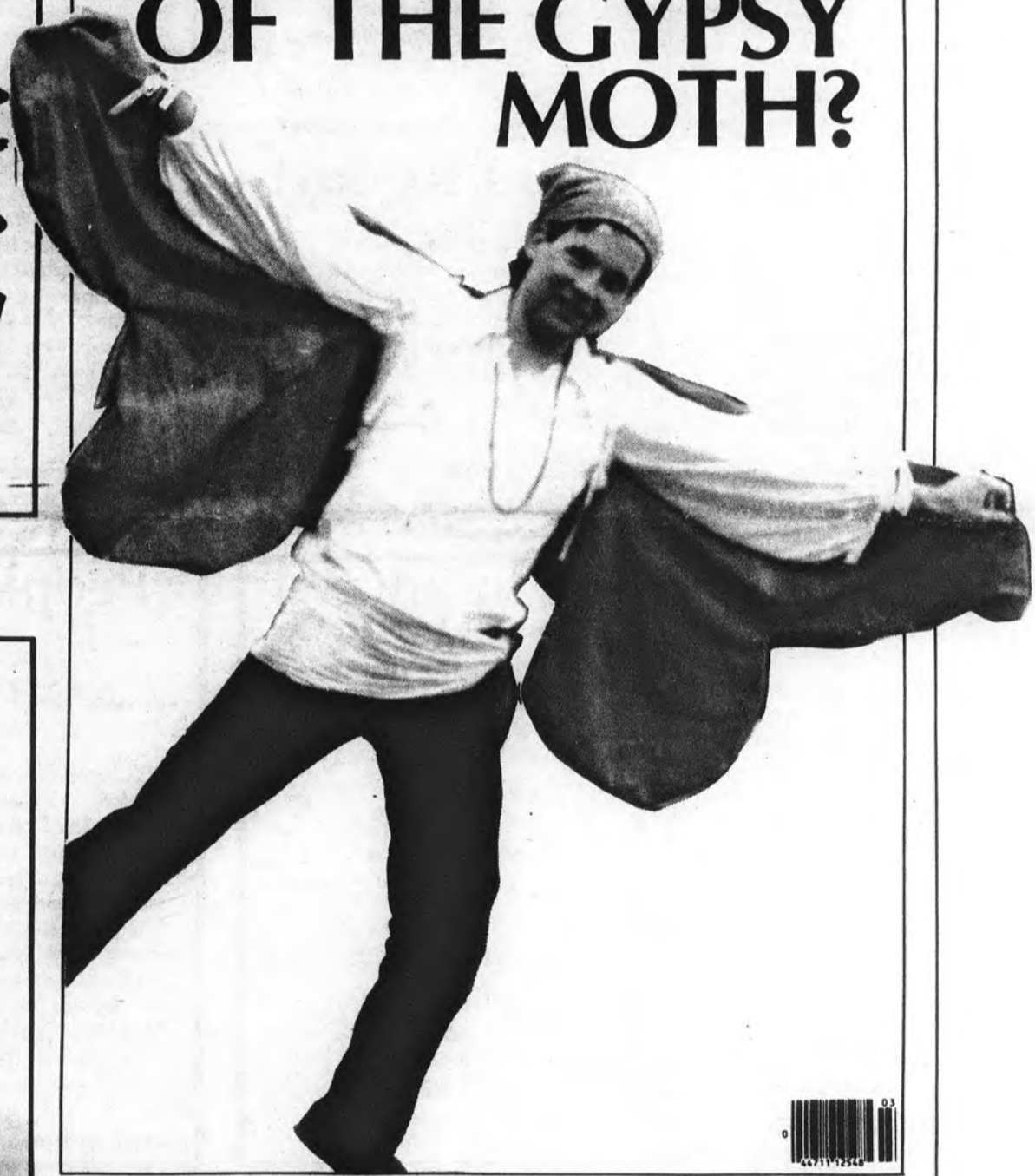
NORTHWEST PASSAGE

The Urge to Buy Terrorizes You!
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Volume 23 No. 9 April 1983

**Trident Prongs
Kitsap County**

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE GYPSY MOTH?



**Annie Gage
and the Thrillers**

9 to 5 at UW
Spies Nix Phasorphone
Women's Music Reviewed
Freedom Of Information Alert

Draft Column Update

Dear Northwest Passage,

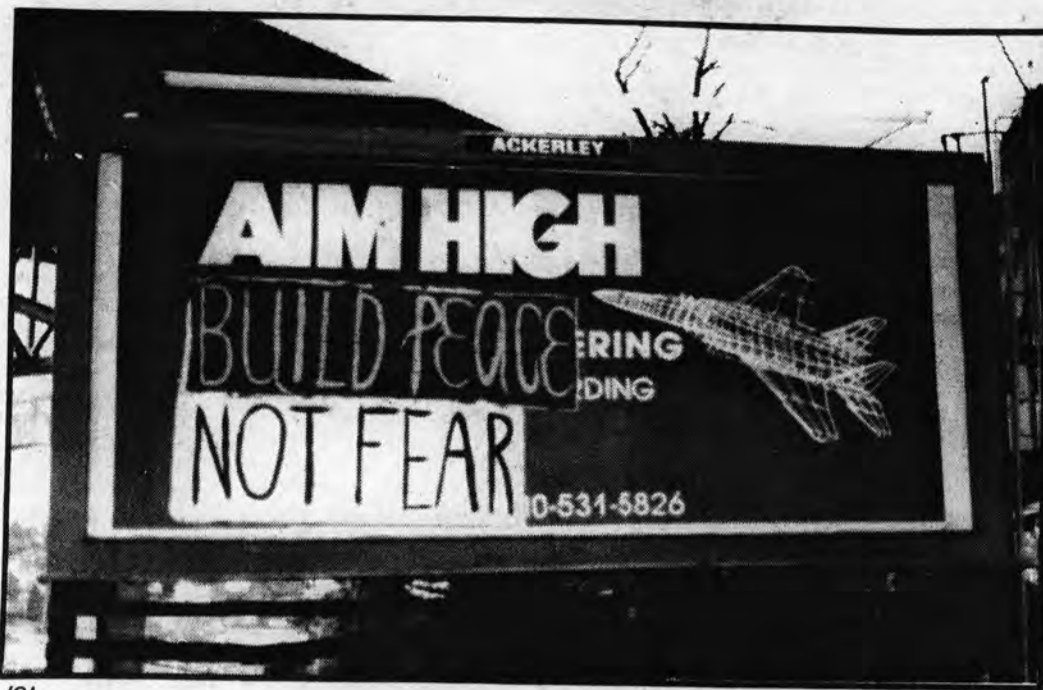
Just got your February 1983 issue with our article on Selective Service using Social Security numbers. That article is out of date. I hope it will not cause you any problems, but the *Wolman vs. U.S.* court case was decided by the D.C. Court of Appeals on July 8, 1982.

The Appeals Court threw out the case because they said it was invalidated by the amendment passed by Congress in December 1981. In other words, all young men are now required to give their Social Security numbers at the time of registration.

In addition, young men who registered in the past but who did not provide their Social Security numbers could be prosecuted for nonregistration, because "registration" is defined as "completing the Selective Service form." Such prosecution would not take place without sufficient warning and further opportunity to provide the missing number.

On the other hand, the Selective Service system does not appear to be actively engaged in chasing men who did not provide their Social Security numbers. The main reason is that they are now involved in a program which makes use of the Internal Revenue Service list of addresses. The present program will expose some registrants who did not list their Social Security number along with those people who did not register at all.

For more information on this program, please check out our February 7, 1983, release titled "Letters From the Draft Board" [appeared in the March 1983



JSL

issue of *NWP*—Ed.] Thanks for your continued interest in *Recon* releases, and all power to the people!

Chris Robinson
Editor, *Recon*
Philadelphia, PA

Whud He Say?

Dear Northwest Passage,

I can't see why your letters column shouldn't be a sounding board for the theoretical basis of grassroots radicalism rather than a gossip column for the petty quarrels of the dogmatists.

Bill Greathouse
Bellingham, WA

Thanks for the Memories

Dear Northwest Passage,

Not only do I have bad memories of yr incompetence, but I find myself unable to stomach yr politics, which reek of reformism and capitulation to the market. Both of these faults are probably the result of yr absurd meeting process, as detailed in yr last mailing. I wd appreciate *not* receiving any further such inanities. To that end, please go directly to yr mailing list, and remove my name from it immediately. Thank you so much.

Karl Kokensparger
Eugene, OR

Keep Growing

Dear Northwest Passage,

Let us pray that courage and gusto aplenty be gifted to all of your readers who work for a better world in 1983. That only the value which dwell in every soul may each hour be elevated. That all people come to view more purely not that which parts us, rather that which brick-binds us. Not that of people over people, but that of humankind over his/her hangups. That the real spirit of the current cycle and its beauty, faith and hope be ours. That the honor of health, food, jobs and peace assist our growth. And may this apply to the future—here and there.

Perry Thomas
Seattle, WA

Christian Not a Cult Member

Dear Northwest Passage,

For the most part I have no complaints about the paper. It is excellent. But as a Christian, I don't like being called a member of the "cult of the dead son" [December 1982 "Herstory"]. I don't like what Christmas has become either (and have somehow managed to avoid the hectic nature of the season), but the Son is very much alive for me.

I especially like your graphics. And the People's White Pages is a good idea. Chua ban phue

Nancy Weichel
Lancaster, PA

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NORTHWEST PASSAGE

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April Notes

A few months ago we scheduled this issue to be our long-planned rural issue. As you can see, it isn't. Last month we decided to push the rural issue back to sometime this summer, so we'd have plenty of time to prepare for the topics we want to cover, and so we could do an issue on aging to closely follow the conference on Social Security held at the UW the end of February. Well, this issue isn't our aging issue after all—it needed a little more time, too. So here are our issues scheduled for the next few months (subject to change, of course):

May: aging (Social Security, gray panthers, nursing home residents, senior reminiscences, interviews with the last of the Wobblies, etc.)
 June: annual lesbian/gay pride issue
 July: generic

August: rural

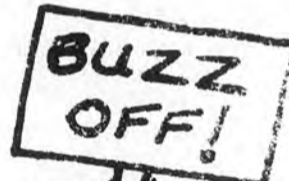
The Passage has the good fortune to work with Evergreen State College intern John Hill for the next three months. Look for his writing and photography in our May, June and July issues, and don't be surprised if you see him around the *NWP* office a lot. Welcome, John!

Some other new (to the *NWP* digs) faces will be seen in our glorious quarters for the next few months as well. The staff of the new *Seattle Lights* newspaper signed a JTA (joint tenancy agreement) with the *NWP* this month. We look forward to the launching of their paper, and are happy that we can help support the efforts of these folks active in the lesbian/gay community. Here's to *Seattle Lights*!

Don't forget the all-you-can-eat Spaghetti Dinner benefit for the *NWP* on April 14! From 6 to 9 pm at Soup & Salad Restaurant in the Pike Place Market: You can eat your fill of our delicious home-made vegetarian authentic Italian spaghetti; plus salad, bread, beverages and fruit—and live music—all for \$3.50 per person (\$2.50 low-income or kids under 12). See you there!

KF/NWP

OUR OWN DAMN COLUMN



DATES TO REMEMBER

- April 1 Mary Watkins concert SCT/NWP
 April 5 Collective meeting, 8pm
 April 14 Spaghetti Feed 6-9pm, Soup & Salad Restaurant
- April 15 Editorial deadline May issue
 April 17 Collective meeting 7pm
 April 20 Advertising deadline May issue
 April 23-25 Production of May issue
 April 27 Mailing 7:30pm



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VDTs: The Jaundiced Eye

Did you know that a video screen has a cathode ray gun, just like an X-ray machine? And that all of the video screens which are around you every day give off low-level radiation in the form of X-rays? Before you downplay these sources of radiation, consider the fact that the effects of radiation from video display terminals and televisions are not much different from the effects of diagnostic X-rays. Dr. H.D. Youmans of the Bureau of Radiological Health scientific team stated: "We questioned whether TV radiation was important because it was so low compared to the output of an X-ray machine," Youmans said. "We thought the rays would be soft and nonpenetrating. Instead, we found rays escaping from the vacuum tubes to be harder and of higher average intensity than we expected. They penetrated the first few inches of the body as deeply as 100-kilovolt diagnostic X-rays. You get a uniform dose to the eye, testes and bone marrow." (Quoted in "Health and Light," by John Ott, 1976, p.136.) This is probably a surprise to you. However most people are aware of the effects of overexposure to X-rays: "In a careful comparison of healthy children with children dying of leukemia, it was found that those who had been exposed to X-rays while still in the uterus had almost double the frequency of leukemia. In fact, all cancers increased under these conditions, and it's been

found that the increased cancer risk was directly proportional to the number of the X-rays taken of the pregnant mother, about a 50% increase in all cancers, according to one report." ("Managing Your Doctor," Dr. Arthur Freeze, 1975, p. 100.) In addition, video screens put out microwaves. Extremely significant harm was observed from exposure to microwaves: "In the Soviet and Eastern Europe literature, the following symptoms were reported as associated with 10/20-year exposure to microwave RF radiation: headache, increased susceptibility (sic) to fatigue, diminished intellectual capabilities, dullness, partial loss of memory, decreased sexual ability, irritability, sleepiness and insomnia, and emotional instability. Objective disorders include sweating, hypotension, dyspnea, pains in the chest, sinus arrhythmias, bradycardia, and other cardiovascular problems..... Animal studies with low intensity exposures report reproductive system disturbances and causes of detrimental effects on the progeny. Changes in menstrual patterns, retarded lactation in nursing mothers, and an increased incidence of miscarriages for women working with microwaves has been reported. As a result, Czechoslovakian employment practices prohibit women of reproductive capacity from working with RF radiation sources." ("Occupational Diseases," HEW, 1977, p.

482-483.) Is this an alarmist point of view? Not according to the Dept. of Health and Human Services, which estimated in its report "An Evaluation of Radiation Emissions from Video Display Terminals" that the average word processor or computer operator is exposed to about one-third the government-mandated safety level for radiation exposure every day. And, incidentally, the machines can give off X-rays and microwaves in all directions, not just straight at the person operating it. Now stop and think for a minute. If people who work jobs in which they use a video screen expose themselves daily to one-third the government's safety standard for radiation exposure, what happens to kids in a video arcade where there are 30 or 40 of these machines? And what about their children?

Now aren't you glad that you have not had to worry about these facts all these years? Just think how much less you would have enjoyed that TV set. You probably would have felt that the video games were cheating, shooting real X-rays at you with cathode ray guns while you were just playing. Luckily the Dept. of Health and Human Services (the responsible regulating agency) has kept you blissfully ignorant

of these facts and has even gone so far as not to bother establishing any regulations or standards for many video display terminals: "Many of these products are defined as television receivers because they accept a composite video signal and display a television picture. Under this definition, such VDT's are subject to the TV Performance standard (the 1968 Radiation Control Act), and must be certified as complying with it. Other VDT's, designed to accept alphanumeric signals only, are not defined as television receivers and, hence, are not subject to regulation by the TV performance standard. This policy was formulated in 1970 and is in effect at the present time." ("Evaluation of Radiation Emissions from Video Display Terminals," 1981, p.2, out of print.) However, the time has come to start adding up those hours you spend around video screens. The "video revolution" has reached such magnitude that you are now exposed to radiation (and microwaves) constantly in your home, at work, and in public places.

If you feel this is an issue which concerns you, contact Citizens Against Video Victimization, 6565 Sunset Blvd., Suite 202, Los Angeles, CA 90028.

Guatemalan Indians Hounded for 500 Years

The grip of the Mayan Empire had been fading for 600 years when Pedro de Alvarado came to Guatemala in 1524. With him came relentless European control of land and labor. As in North and South America, European rule meant eradication of indigenous people. Indian population in Guatemala dropped from 78% of the total population in colonial times to 45% of the present total—still far higher than any country in North America. But Rios Montt is making up for his predecessor's laxity.

Spanish rule ended in 1821. Guatemala threw up a succession of *caudillos*. These dictators soon found their hands in U.S. pockets in return for opening the country to U.S. capital. In 1898, Manuel Estrada Cabrera came to power. For 22 years he and the United Fruit Company ruled until he was deposed with U.S. assistance. Attempts at democracy throughout the 1920s failed, resulting in Gen. Jorge Ubico's ascendancy in 1931. Ubico's brutality called forth the October Revolution of 1944 when students, middle-class nationalists and junior army officers overthrew him and instituted an electoral system.

Juan Jose Arevalo and Jacobo Arbenz Gusman—presidents elected under the constitution—were reducing illiteracy and the grip of U.S.-based transnationals through expropriation (with payment) and redistribution of land. In 1954 the CIA, directing Col. Carlos Castillo Armas and an army of exiles, overthrew the Arbenz government, initiating a new series of murderous puppet regimes. Throughout the last 30 years, the Indians of Guatemala have been steadily exterminated to make their land accessible to the government and transnationals. The campaign has taken on a born-again intensity under the Christian Gen. Efraim Rios Montt.

A recent report prepared for the U.N. Commission on Human Rights estimates that in 1981 3,000 noncombatants were killed by government forces, and in 1982 an estimated 2,600 more were executed

as the focus of repression shifted from right-wing death squads to the regular army. The victims were mainly Indian peasants.

According to Guatemalans surviving in exile, Gen. Rios Montt (member of the same religious cult that spawned the Rev. Jim Jones) utilizes mass burnings, rape, castration and inquisitorial torture to eradicate or drive out Guatemala's Indian population. In February, an estimated 80,000 Guatemalans were encamped on the Mexican side of the Mexico-Guatemala border. Mexico refuses to let them more than a few miles into the country. The International Red Cross, UN agencies and other aid sources must funnel all funds through the Mexican government. Food, clothing and medicine is deflected from the refugees. Moreover, Guatemalan bishops estimate a million Indians are refugees within Guatemala. Where are they to go? And what of the other half of Guatemala's population?

What does Rios Montt gain from killing Indians? How is he accomplishing the genocide? What future do the Guatemalan Indians face in Guatemala? In exile?

In early April people in the Northwest will have an opportunity to hear some answers to these horrifying questions. GUASO—Guatemalan Solidarity Committee—is sponsoring an evening celebrating Guatemalan culture. Speaking is Enrique Torres, a Guatemalan, in exile now in Canada. Musical performances, an informative, provocative speech by Torres, food and dancing make up the program Saturday, April 9 at Egan Hall, N. 79th and Greenwood N.

International News Cooperative,
K. Dunsmore

LEFT FIELD

Waking Up

by Ron Mukai

You wouldn't think that a set of instructions would be necessary for something as natural as getting up in the morning. And yet, don't we follow a set of instructions for going to sleep? We adhere to routines which, when followed, lead us to somnolent repose: turn off major appliances, put out the cat—or your date, as the case may be—turn off the lights, lie down in a comfortable area—like a bed, read a magazine, and so on. The question of how to get to sleep has been addressed in innumerable articles by counselors and sleep therapists. But when the question of how to awaken is raised, we seem to be on our own.

The inability to wake up quickly and easily can lead to the loss of a job or the waste of valuable time. Here are some indispensable guidelines for the inveterate late-riser.

A few minutes of meditation before going to bed will allow you to enjoy an effortless awakening. Repeat this "mantra": "When the alarm clock rings, I will be wide-awake." Sometimes a more dramatic mantra is necessary: "If I don't get up when the alarm rings I will get fired and spend the winter in a public park stealing stale nuts from squirrels," or "If I don't get up it could mean the collapse of the economy of the free world."

If, after a night's sleep, the alarm goes off and you find yourself in a semi-conscious stupor, unable to distinguish between your alarm clock, radio or nasal spray, relax and breathe deeply. When your brain begins receiving greater amounts of oxygen, the electrical signals of your nervous system will form more distinct patterns. After only a few seconds you should remember what a alarm clock is and what one looks like. And within 30 seconds you should remember how to turn one off.

Once you have completed the task of shutting off the alarm clock, stretch, flex your muscles and continue to breathe deeply, keeping the threat of unemployment in mind. Next, try to remember who you are and what it is that you do. Don't languish or overtax yourself—a first name and general occupation will be fine.

For some, the problem of lethargy in the early morning can be solved through

the stimulation of the auditory senses, i.e. noise. For the most determined sleepyheads, a single alarm clock is nothing. Some persons, through rigorous training, have developed arms that work independent of their brains—the instant the alarm sounds, these cognitive limbs shoot out in a spear-like fashion, turning off the alarm before a single second has passed. Five hours later, when the individual wakes up, he or she considers purchasing a new alarm clock; the model she or he owns is "obviously defective."

It becomes apparent that one alarm clock is not enough—but how about three or four, or maybe ten. Your ten alarm clocks should be set to go off one after another, every five minutes. And just before going to bed, change the locations of the clocks, cleverly hiding some of them, not unlike the now-defunct proposal for basing the MX missiles.

Music is an even more arousing auditory stimulus, the most compelling being that of a marching band. Set a timer and blast the morning atmosphere with a collection of the greatest works of John Philip Sousa. Other suggested music includes "Ethel Merman on Broadway," "The Boston Pops Play Psychedelic Rock," and "Tiny Tim: Disco Madness."

The above tips were designed primarily for the single adult, but if you're living with family or have roommates, they can assist you in your quest to see the sunrise. And I don't mean by simply yelling, "Hey, wake up, it's time to go to work." A more devious and sadistic approach is required when dealing with determined sleepers. The following techniques are effective and should be studied by your cohabitants who are to assist you in awakening.

A bullhorn is a helpful tool. It can be used to awaken someone in 72 different but equally stunning ways. One particularly good approach is as follows: Point it directly at the bedroom door and say in a calm but firm voice, "Attention, all passengers are to be put on life-jackets and report to their assigned lifeboats. Please remain calm. This is no drill."

Methods of helping someone awaken are limited only by your own creativity; however, sometimes things can get out of hand. I caution you never to employ buckets of ice-water, live snakes, firearms, explosives, or high-voltage electricity.

Tri-Cities News

Powers That Be: Nuclear Industrial Council

Tri-Cities has power and influence on a state and national level which greatly outweighs its small size. The reason is a secret but highly successful lobby called the Tri-City Nuclear Industrial Council. TCNIC co-founder and former publisher of the *Tri-City Herald* Glenn C. Lee described it as "an invisible power structure." Invisible is right. Its membership and meetings are secret, and thus insulated from public scrutiny or any open political process. Yet its decisions and actions have affected and continue to affect the lives of all in the Mid-Columbia region, and in the state of Washington.

Celebrating its 20th anniversary recently, TCNIC has become the most important power in southeastern Washington. When politicians or powerful government bureaucrats come to the Tri-Cities, a speech to TCNIC is *de rigueur*. First organized in 1963 by R.F. Philips and Glenn C. Lee, co-owners of the *Tri-City Herald*, and Sam Volpentest, an entrepreneur, TCNIC was formed when it became apparent that weapons-plutonium production was about to be reduced and it appeared that Tri-Cities might return to the sleepy, dusty little crossroads it was before Hanford. The key link was Volpentest, who had been a fundraiser for Henry Jackson, Warren Magnuson and other politicians before coming to the Tri-Cities. The goal was to diversify the local economy, dominated by General Electric which operated Hanford for the Atomic Energy Commission. There are some interesting old GE propaganda films and TV ads shot at Hanford with GE's former spokesman, Ronald Reagan.)

The fatal flaw in TCNIC's diversification program was the focus on the nuclear industry. At the time nuclear was the wave of the future, the high-tech industry of the 1960s. Rather than realizing that the nuclear industry was heavily and

inextricably tied to the federal government and, therefore, subject to the shifting shifting winds of political fortune, TCNIC saw it as the hottest new technology on the economic horizon. It was instrumental in slowing down the closure of Hanford's production reactors and in attracting new industries to Hanford to take over various aspects of the operation once GE decided to leave. But instead of bringing in other kinds of business and industry to balance Tri-Cities' dependence on the nuclear industry, TCNIC promoted Tri-Cities as a nuclear energy park with 20 or 30 reactors along the Columbia.

It actively lobbied to start a low-level nuclear waste dump at Hanford in 1964 and was a major opponent to Initiative 383 to prohibit importation of waste from out of state. Likewise TCNIC successfully fought attempts to restrict the discharge of heated water from N-reactors into the Columbia, and Initiative 394 to require voter approval of WPPSS bond sales. It was instrumental in getting portions of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor located here along with fusion research. It is, of course, heavily involved in the whole history of the WPPSS mess. In agriculture it successfully fought federal regulations which would have promoted smaller family farms over large corporate farms, by regulating access to irrigation water from dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers. It was also instrumental in promoting high-energy, circle-irrigation systems on the area's farms.

TCNIC now dominates the Tri-City political and economic scene. It has by virtue of its dedication to Hanford become another arm of the nuclear industry lobby. In the recent seven-page commemorative section in the *Herald* celebrating TCNIC's anniversary, virtually every major retail business and company in the area ran ads saluting TCNIC. Sen. Jackson flew in especially for a testimonial dinner in honor of Sam Volpentest.

It is generally assumed that no one can attain political office here without the support of TCNIC. Because of its close links, the *Tri-City Herald*, the largest paper in the region, is a virtual newsletter for TCNIC and the nuclear industry. Now TCNIC is actively involved in trying to prevent default or bankruptcy of WPPSS. So far, this is the only major threat to TCNIC's continued power and influence.

Marshall R. McClintock

Portland News

Bhagwan Buys Women's Hotel

"I've had the feeling several times that I'd like to talk with him but he doesn't talk." As she packed her things to leave, Sharon Filey commented on the purchase of the Martha Washington Hotel in downtown Portland by followers of the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh.

"Everyone got a letter January 11 and had to be out in a month. Some people were very upset, very angry. To me it was just a bum deal, part of living."

The residential hotel, purchased from the Portland Women's Union, is the latest business venture by the Rajneesh Development Corporation. Their "Zorba the Buddha Restaurant," one of a chain, opened in Portland a couple months ago.

Filey, a part-time student and a programmer at Oregon Health Science Center, said she will now have to pay more to live and eat, "and that's a hardship."

The sale of the Martha Washington Hotel ends an institution that was founded in 1887 to provide women with safe, low-cost housing. The women's union intends to put the proceeds of the \$1.4 million sale into a charitable trust that will benefit women.

The Rajneeshes have not announced their plans for the hotel, except for switching to a vegetarian cuisine and painting the lobby red.

The Bhagwan ("Lord God"), who resides at the Rancho Rajneesh commune in central Oregon, has been silent in public for many months as part of the "ultimate phase of his mission on earth."

Bhagwan was ordered to leave the U.S. on January 27 and is on temporary reprieve as of this writing. He was ousted from a Poona, India, commune two years ago, and is threatened with expulsion from his new home on the grounds that he does not qualify as a "religious teacher," and had made "false and misleading" statements to enter the country in 1981.

Rajneeshes have demonstrated in front of the Immigration and Naturalization offices in Portland to publicize the case. A February 12 rally protested an alleged assault by INS investigator Charles Wood on Rajneesh disciple Swami Cliff.

Meanwhile, Ghagwan's spokesperson, Ma Prem Savita, is criticizing Oregon businesses who are reluctant to "express a little appreciation" for the commune's purchases. She claims that the commune has spent about \$35 million since it was established in July 1981.

"It's time Oregon woke up to the fact that the Rajneeshes are the best thing that ever happened to its economy," she said.

The Rolls Royce agent in Portland is not complaining, but former residents of the Martha Washington Hotel are not as convinced.

Tom Byrne

SNAIL DARTER'S REVENGE

Lab Animals: Research or Torture?

by Cassandra

The animal rights movement coincides with the philosophy of the movement for equal rights for blacks, other minorities and women. The word "speciesism," analogous to racism and sexism, was coined to define a condition "of prejudice or attitude of bias toward the interests of members of one's own species and against those of members of other species."

More than 100 million animals die every year in laboratories throughout the world—many in excruciating pain. Animals used for experimentation are, among other things: burned, choked, poisoned, starved, radiated, stressed, kept in solitude, deprived of sleep, and kept in restraining devices for months on end.

Less than 25 percent of the tests involving animal experimentation results in a published paper. Few experiments shed any new information and even less save human lives. "Speciesism" allows researchers to regard the animals they experiment on as items of equipment—laboratory tools—rather than living, suffering creatures.

You and I, through taxes, pay for most of the animal experiments. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) awarded animal research grants in excess of \$1 billion in 1980. The University of Washington received over \$38 million from NIH in 1980. Additionally, large sums of federal money from agencies such as the Defense Department, as well as funds from private pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies, show that experimenting on animals is big business.

Additionally, there are *no* laws that protect or even limit the use of the animals within experiments. The Animal Welfare Act, administered by the Department of Agriculture, deals mainly with housekeeping concerns—feeding, housing, and transportation. Birds, aquatic animals, rats and mice, constituting about 95% of research animals, are excluded from any protection. No limits to pain intensity or duration are set.

The Act states that "necessary pain" is acceptable if a pain-relieving drug would interfere with the test results. Since it can be argued that almost any pain-relieving drug will interfere at least slightly with test results, the regulation allows investigations to omit the drugs, providing they report that the unrelieved pain was "necessary." Guidelines are set for application of the pain-relieving drug "during the experiment" only; rarely are pain-relieving drugs administered post-operatively.

The Department of Health requires reports to be kept "for inspection" by the laboratories, but there are no inspectors, and the necessity of the test is never questioned. Moreover, there are laws that require certain tests that subject animals to long-term, excruciating pain. The Draize test, whereby substances are dripped into a rabbit's eye, is still being used extensively today to test products like cosmetics, food colorings and floor polishes. One research report by a large chemical company has described the highest level of "reaction" to the Draize test as follows: "Total loss of vision due to serious internal injury to cornea or internal structure. Animal holds eye shut urgently. May squeal, claw at eye, jump and try to escape."

By shutting or clawing at the eye, the rabbit may succeed in dislodging the substance. To prevent this the animals are now usually immobilized in holding devices from which only their heads protrude. In addition their eyes may be held permanently open by the use of metal clips which keep the eyelids apart. Thus the animals can obtain no relief from the burning irritation of substances placed in their eyes. The Draize test is only one example in

thousands. It has been estimated that *one million* animals die annually in research connected with cosmetics alone.

The Draize test is used to obtain an "LD₅₀" the lethal dose to 50 percent of the population tested. There are several scientific limitations to the LD₅₀. It is a single value and doesn't indicate the threshold dosage where the adverse response begins. Neither does it indicate if there is bio-accumulation of a substance in the target organism. The animal data seldom mimics the human response (the test species may be less or more sensitive to the substance than humans would be). The route that the chemical takes to the animal's body, whether it is inhaled or ingested, yields different responses. Also, differences in sex and age often



yield very different results in the same species, let alone between different species.

Even more gruesome and less scientifically significant experiments than the Draize test are going on today. For instance:

Walter Reed Army Institute, Washington, D.C.—primates were kept in restraining chairs for over a year to test the effects of electric shock and anxiety.

U.S. Public Health Service, grant to the University of Texas—male cats had left testicle compressed by a rod to study pain.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC—pigeons were starved to 80% of their body weight and electrodes implanted near the genital area for delivering electric shock. Birds were trained to peck a key to obtain food and then "punished" with a shock for pecking.

University of Washington, Seattle, WA.—Dept. of Defense contract (\$300,000) to study the effects of radiation on beagles. Testing of the effects of radiation on laboratory animals has been going on since 1955. Irradiated beagles are not given any pain-relieving drugs.

Primate Research Center, Madison, WI.—baby monkeys were isolated with a cloth surrogate mother that changes into a monster, ejecting high-pressure compressed air, rocking violently, or ejecting sharp brass spikes over the surface of its body when researchers pushed certain buttons.

Animal experimentation is a serious ethical and humane problem. Trivial reasons in the name of scientific research have caused unimaginable suffering. Jeremy Bentham wrote of animals in *Introduction to the principles of Morals and Legislation*, "The question is not, 'Can they reason?' nor 'Can they talk?' but, 'Can They Suffer?'"

Alternatives to the use of live animals in experimentation include modeling, dummies, films, computers, chemical analysis, bacteria, human tissues and organs from hospital autopsies and operating rooms, tissues and organ cultures—both animal and human, radionuclide techniques, chromatography and spectrometry. If an alternative is not presently available, does "human progress" justify animal suffering?

April is Laboratory Animal Month. Demonstrations will be held on April 24 National Laboratory Animal Day, at the National Primate Centers in Boston, Atlanta, Madison and Davis. The Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) will hold a local demonstration on April 22, 11 am. at the HUB on the University of Washington Campus in Seattle. For information call 743-1884. Speak out for those who cannot speak for themselves.

Talk To a Draft Counselor Now

Dear Draft Counselor: I just turned 20 years old, and my girl friend wants me to talk to a draft counselor. But there is no draft. Isn't she jumping the gun, so to speak? Right now there is only registration. Shouldn't I wait until the draft starts before going to a draft counselor? Sincerely, Philip Smallwood, Venice CA

Dear Philip: Your friend is right. In the first place, by talking with a draft counselor now, you will beat the crowd. Can you imagine how many people will be standing in line to talk with a counselor after Reagan starts up the draft? Let's look at the numbers.

In 1962, you were one of about two million male babies born in the U.S. If Reagan starts the draft this year, all of you will be on tap to be sent to El Salvador. But the Pentagon figures that half of you fellows are physically or mentally unfit for the next slaughter. In addition, there are an estimated 200,000 conscientious objectors. Then add all of the guys who have refused to register. If you talk with a draft counselor now, you will probably have his or her undivided attention. If you wait until the shit hits the fan, you may not.

The best reason for talking with a counselor now, Philip, is the difficulty of preparing your own personal deferment. When you get a draft notice, it will give you just 10 days to file your deferment. In order for you to get an idea of the work involved, let's look at the hypothetical case of Bob, an apprentice welder.

Bob's mother is crippled and his father is dead. His mother does not depend on him financially because she gets social security and a pension. But Bob is her primary connection with the outside world. She relies on him for transportation and Bob does most of the housework, shopping and home repairs. There is no way Bob's mother could do this work for herself, and her income will not allow her to hire outside help. In addition, all of Bob's brothers and sisters have families of their own or live too far away to be of regular help.

The draft law provides a dependency or hardship deferment (Class 3-A), which Bob may want to apply for. In doing so, Bob will have to prove to his draft board that if he is drafted it will cause hardship for his mother because she is dependent upon him. Bob admits that his mother is not financially dependent upon him. He

must therefore prove that she is physically dependent on him, and he may want to prove that she is also psychologically dependent upon him.

This proof will take the form of letters from Bob's mother, his neighbors and friends, the family doctor and priest, and his mother's psychiatrist or counselor. These letters must be personal and describe what Bob does for his mother and how much she depends upon him.

Bob will also have to prove that his mother cannot afford to hire someone to take his place. In other words, he will have to prepare a budget of his mother's expenses balanced against her income. By estimating the cost of the services he performs for free, he should be able to demonstrate to the draft board that she will suffer hardship if he was sent to El Salvador in the Army.

Next, Bob must prove that none of his brothers and sisters can take his place in providing the services required by his mother. That means a letter from each of them explaining their personal reasons why they cannot take Bob's place while he is being shot at by the liberation forces in El Salvador.

If Bob does not talk with a draft coun-

selor and begin to put those supporting documents together now, he will be given 10 days to do it when he receives his draft notice in the mail. Suppose his family doctor is on vacation when the draft notice arrives. Suppose his mother has just been hospitalized with a relapse and is not fit to prepare her statement. Suppose, suppose, suppose. Wouldn't it be better for Bob to talk with a draft counselor now, while he has the time to do it right? His chances of getting that hardship deferment will be much better if he does.

This example is not just one in a million, Philip. The preparation for medical and conscientious objector deferments are just as difficult for most people, if not even harder to prepare. In addition, there are some other loopholes that a draft counselor can explain to you. They apply to very few people, but if you are one of those few, why not take advantage of them? It beats El Salvador any day.

You should talk with a draft counselor now, and you should advise all of your friends who are of registration age to do the same. Other questions about the draft can be sent to: Draft Counseling, RECON Publications, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

NEWS

Black Economic Roundtable

Over the past fifteen years, black entrepreneurs, in league with other black leaders, have dealt with the problem of capital accumulation and market acquisition by obtaining federal aid. Through programs sponsored by the Small Business Administration and through other "black capitalism" initiatives, black entrepreneurs have obtained federally guaranteed loans and shares of federal contracts and subcontracts. That these strategies have been none too successful is shown by the fact that in 1983 black businesses are still an insignificant part of the overall economy.

There are many reasons for this situation. First, the black community has never amassed enough capital for large-scale investment. The aid provided to black businesses during the late 1960s and 1970s was not sufficient to make up for this deficiency.

Second, the black community has neither been large enough nor prosperous enough to provide black firms with the large-scale income and profits enjoyed by their white counterparts.

Third, white firms, with greater resources and markets protected by racism from black firms, have undercut black businesses in the black community, or driven them out altogether. One example of this is in popular music. Giant recording firms like Columbia, Epic, Warner Bros. and RCA now dominate the black record-buying market. Ironically, they are doing this with stars like Marvin Gaye, Diana Ross and Michael Jackson, who were initially discovered by Motown, the leading black recording company.

Finally, black businesses have rarely, if ever, been "growth enterprises." Service and retail firms, the vast majority of black businesses, have rarely been at the forefront of economic growth, while businesses that have pioneered new products, technologies or services have been the most successful in promoting economic growth.

The black community, if it is to survive and prosper with relative autonomy, must have a sound economic base. One way that this can be achieved is the creation and maintenance of large and profitable black businesses, cooperatively owned and operated. Such businesses would not be limited to the black consumer market but would have significant

shares of national and international markets.

These firms would compete successfully with white businesses for black customers and consumers. Black entrepreneurs must have these goals or continue to be condemned to insignificance.

What directions should black enterprise take? First, black entrepreneurs should move away from their traditional emphasis on retail and service enterprises limited to the black community. While these activities are important and should be performed by blacks, they do not provide the growth the community needs for its economic security. New black businessmen should look to new and high-technology fields, since these areas promise the most future growth. Microprocessors, home computers and video technology have been high growth areas lately. Had black entrepreneurs foreseen the growth in computer science and invested in those in the black community familiar with such technology, it is possible that today a black-owned firm or two might be competing with Apple or Atari.

Still, there are opportunities. Solar energy, bioengineering, cable and microwave communications, among other fields, are still wide-open. Would-be black businessmen should look to these areas, which, if successfully exploited, can provide markets, income and profits large enough to provide thousands of jobs and millions, if not billions, of dollars of income flowing into the black community.

As for initial investment, blacks must continue to pressure the federal government for a fair share of small-business loans, contracts, subcontracts and other aid. Besides the government, however, black entrepreneurs should also look to the black community for venture capital. Since bank loans and credit will still be hard to obtain, nontraditional sources should be tapped. Among these are the black church, black fraternal and social organizations, and black entertainers and athletes. All of these groups possess surplus funds which can be used for productive investment. Black firms should be more interested in selling stock to raise capital than they are now. This approach worked for Marcus Garvey.

Black entrepreneurs must be accountable to the community if they are to contribute to its overall development. Ideally, black firms should be cooperatively owned and operated, with the profits used in part to develop black social institutions such as schools, hospitals, etc. In any event, the profits of these enterprises should not go exclusively back to

their owners but should be put to the use of the entire community.

Finally, the grip that corporate power has on the American economy must be broken. New or small businesses, black or white, are constantly threatened with takeover or destruction by giant multinational corporations. These firms have resources and market power large enough to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any small or new business to prosper. The black community, if it is truly interested in developing an autonomous economic base, must concern itself with limiting or destroying corporate power, otherwise our community-owned infant businesses will be strangled in the cradle.

Meet the Coop Federation

The Puget Sound Co-operative Federation was organized in May 1979 by leaders from nine local cooperatives who were concerned with fostering the growth of cooperatives, cooperation between co-ops, and education of co-op staff and members. The Federation by-laws fix its purposes: "to serve and assist cooperative enterprises, and to encourage the development and use of cooperative enterprises."

The Federation is a nonprofit independent organization supported by dues from member cooperatives and individuals, supplemented by grants and contributions. Associate (individual) memberships are

\$10 per year; organizational membership dues are based on gross sales or revenue. For more information contact Puget Sound Co-op Federation, 2407 First Ave., Seattle, WA 98121; (206) 292-8313.

The Federation offers the following to members: information on cooperatives and related services, and referral; a quarterly Federation newsletter, and other useful pamphlets and reprints on cooperative services/operations; a resource clearinghouse, to match needs with resources; planning, organizing, training and/or technical assistance for existing or new cooperatives—tailored to individual needs, and available through in-house services, through the Resources Bank, or through referral to private consultants who have been screened and accepted for referrals (on a fee basis).

During 1983 the Federation intends to: compile and publish a Directory of Cooperatives in Puget Sound; survey the needs of cooperatives, and the resources available to meet those needs; establish a Cooperative Resources Bank, through pledges of in-kind services by members of the Federation, to meet local needs; begin a program of public education and promotion of cooperatives, through the news media and through speaker presentations at local clubs and neighborhood centers; explore the feasibility of a mutual investment fund (backed by planning and management services), to help cooperatives with credit and capitalization where needed.

BC5: They're a Lot Like You

What else can you call it but a terror campaign when police: Kidnap someone and try to blackmail (threats of charges) and bribe (money) her into concocting evidence against others; Brazenly take photographs of people who are merely walking down public streets minding their own business (it's bad enough at demos); Go to a person's workplace and incite the employer for no valid reason; Constantly follow people in cars at close range over kilometres of city streets, and sit in a car for days on end in front of their homes.

This is the brand of terror that wages a war of nerves, harassment and intimidation against citizens whose only "crime" is playing a role in the public life of the community.

There's no way Vancouver's garbage-can school of journalism is going to take notice; they're too busy ignoring the latest communique signed by the Wimmin's

Fire Brigade and the statement issued by the friends of the B.C. 5 detailing the railroad job. After all, why let the facts stand in the way of a good story?

For facts on the real terror campaign write for Newsletter No. 1 of Free the Five Defense Group, Box 48296, Bentall Station, Vancouver, B.C.

Plus: Statement from the five and eyewitness account of the bust! In the new issue of *Open Road*, international news-journal on sale at bookstores and newsstands for \$1, or from Box 6135, Station G, Vancouver, B.C. Extra bonus feature: how to perform direct action at home, work and on the streets for fun and non-profit!

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Carl Nicolai, the Phasorphone and National Security

by Colleen Kirby

In the world of international espionage, the US is represented by various shadowy groups, and the National Security Agency, established in 1952 by President Truman, is our most shadowy. As an agency, they are more bashful than any shy foal.

But there is a new book out, called *The Puzzle Palace*, by James Bamford, which details in astonishing minutia the organization, capabilities and intent of the NSA.

Forget the FBI and CIA. Both of those are in the phone book. The NSA is the Big Ear, and the NSA is *not* in the phone book although it exists to a tune which boggles the deficit.

"I have two fears about the NSA," says Seattle inventor and mad scientist Carl Nicolai. "One fear is that they're watching me." He laughs robustly. The other fear is that they're not."

Nicolai first came into contact with the NSA in 1977 when he and two others, William Raika and David Miller, filed for patent of a secure communications system called a Phasorphone. The US Patent Office gave out with a curiously long pause, and then, curiously and curiously, sent Nicolai et al a secrecy order.

Upon receipt of the secrecy order, which said, "You are hereby notified that your application...has been found to contain subject matter, the unauthorized disclosure of which might be detrimental to the national security, and you are ordered to in nowise publish or disclose..." Nicolai et al reacted in the opposite extreme. *Science* magazine carried a story on the fact that a secrecy order had been issued. A memorable quote from Nicolai was that the secrecy order appeared to be "part of a general plan to limit the privacy of the American people."

He said it quite clearly and in many different ways. One result of the statement was that when the head of the NSA, Vice Admiral Bobby R. Inman, gave the first public interview in a quarter century of NSA history, he gave it to *Science's* Deborah Shapley, and he answered Nicolai's comment directly.

"There is no general plan, no specific plan, no any kind of plan," said Inman. "That's false."

Well, nobody ever knows for sure about anything, and plans or the lack of them are difficult to corroborate in the realm of the cloak and dagger, the intelligence community.

But the secrecy order came off, and when it did, the *New York Times* featured the Phasorphone in its Patent of the Week column. The Patent Application Abstract calls it "a secure communications system for transmitting and receiving an encoded information signal," and what that means is that if you and a cohort are communicating with a device that has been protected via this system, e.g. a telephone line that you don't want tapped, nobody can listen in. It's safe, they can't hear you.

Bizarre idea, to not want to be overheard on the telephone. Who in the world would need anything like that?

We as Americans have the right to discuss anything we choose to discuss. But does that mean that anyone who chooses to *listen* has a similar right?

Not according to the Constitution. The First Amendment guarantees us the right to free speech, and the Fourth protects us from unreasonable search and seizure of our "persons, houses, papers and effects." The Fourth Amendment can be interpreted to include the ways in which we communicate, like letters and by devices like telephones and CB radios.

The right to privacy is complex. For example, if we are afraid to discuss something because we are afraid that the government might be listening, then our right to free speech has been encroached upon. The Fifth Amendment says when the government can take our liberty. The First, Fourth and Fifth Amendments all fit together.

The Bill of Rights limits the power of the federal government to do certain things, like listen in all the time.

But, on the other hand, the government gets to make the rules for war and trade, and inventors must abide by the laws laid down. The International Traf-

fic in Arms Regulations prohibit the export (physically) of the device that Nicolai et al devised. (But not the know-how.)

The know-how behind the Phasorphone is pure high genius. You take your message and wrap a code around it so that it spreads out over the spectrum and sounds like white noise. You transmit your message with a tracking signal, and you listen to it with an ear that understands white noise. It uses the concept of pseudo-randomness. False chance, false white noise.

And for some reason, the NSA didn't want the patent issued. Strange world we live in. Nicolai the inventor is also Nicolai the libertarian, and libertarians are those who exist to be free. Free to work on whatever is interesting, free to file for patent of one's labor. At Crypto 82, which was the conference of the

year for those in the business of privacy devices, the question was asked, "Does anyone have anything new?" To which Nicolai replied, "I do." He delivered a completely unplanned lecture. On the subject of randomness, of course. Later, at home, he wrote a paper called "Non-deterministic Cryptography," which appears in print in the proceedings of the conference. Before even seeing print, however, the paper was referenced in another paper, this one by two mathematicians at M.I.T.

Nicolai has enormous energy, and is a very personable man. He is the son of attorney Max Nicolai and brother to Early Winters' entrepreneur Bill Nicolai. Carl is a gregarious free thinker from Seattle, and Seattle can well be proud to claim him and his brainstorming company Cryptext.

Freedom Of Information Alert You Are Being Watched

A year ago on April Fool's Day, President Reagan signed his Executive Order on National Security Information. This effectively reversed a 30-year trend towards openness in government by giving the mandate, "When in doubt, classify." The Executive Order removes the balancing requirement that the public's right to know be balanced against the government's desire to conceal information. The Order uses the cloak of "national security" to cover any information deemed undesirable for public consumption. Indeed, even before the effective date the government

tional Rights. For more information, contact the Working Committee Against FBI/CIA Exec. Order, General Board of Church and Society, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

The Intelligence Identities Protection Act is another nail in the coffin to bury our rights. This law, commonly known as the Names of Agents Bill, makes it a crime to reveal information about the identity of an intelligence agent, even if the agent is involved in unauthorized or illegal activities. The Act prohibits the passing on of information gleaned from non-confidential public sources; it is in effect a gag order on the press and the public. The danger of this law is heightened when combined with the Executive Order on FBI/CIA Spying, together providing the basis for widespread infiltration of consumer, solidarity, anti-nuclear and progressive groups. Under the Act, if an agent is discovered infiltrating an organization, it will be a crime to reveal that agent's identity.

In February 1983 the administration revoked the Levi guidelines which restrict FBI surveillance of domestic organizations. This allows FBI agents to use their own discretion regarding their choice of political groups and the extent of infiltration.

The Freedom of Information Act, enacted in 1966, is the only tool we have to find out what is in agency files. Since 1975, when the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) was strengthened, many community activists, environmentalists, historians, religious workers and leaders in the struggles for civil rights have filed requests with the government requesting their individual records and information relating to their work.

Through FOIA people have come to see the inner workings of government. What some people have found out regarding the black community is the material from which nightmares are made.

In 1967 the FBI began a counter intelligence program (COINTELPRO) against the black community. FOIA requests have revealed that some of the goals of COINTELPRO were to: "Prevent the coalition of militant black nationalist groups. In unity there is strength... An effective coalition of black nationalist groups might be the first step toward a real 'Mau Mau' in America, the beginning of a true black revolution"; "Prevent militant black nationalist groups and leaders from gaining respectability, by discrediting them to... segments of the community"; Prevent the long-range growth of militant black nationalist organizations, especially among youth"; "Prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify, and electrify the militant black nationalist movement. Malcolm X might have been such a 'messiah,' he is the martyr of the movement today."

The organizations to be targeted for this special disruption were the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM); and the Nation of Islam (NOI).

In 1968 the Black Panther Party (BPP) was targeted by the FBI as "a major organization to be neutralized." Documents obtained under FOIA have revealed that the NAACP was under surveillance for 25 years.



was using this Order to reclassify material it had previously released.

Some highlights of the Executive Order are: (1) eliminating the need to show "identifiable damage" to the national security in classifying material, (2) replacing automatic declassification after 20 or 30 years with provisions that effectively keep information classified indefinitely, (3) recalling previously declassified material. This Executive Order will remove, perhaps forever, the information necessary to accurately document the history of the United States.

While the Reagan administration is making sure that we will not be able to gain access to its plans, it is opening up ways for the government to gain information on the public. In December 1981, the President signed Executive Order 12333 which allows the CIA to legally spy on people in the U. S., thereby making the American public vulnerable to the same dirty tricks the CIA has used for years to subvert the governments and peoples of other countries. Further, EO 12333 suspends the protections of the Bill of Rights under the claim of "national security," leaving us open to warrantless surveillance and curtailing our ability to speak and associate freely.

In an effort to defeat EO 12333, over 35 organizations and individuals, including the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S., the National Council of Churches, and FOIA, Inc., filed a lawsuit on June 30, 1982 challenging the constitutionality of this Order. This suit is being coordinated by the Center for Constitu-

1983



STORIES THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE, a one-day conference at Holy Names Academy. Sponsored by women; all speakers are women. 9:30-3:30pm, 728 21st Ave. E. Keynote speaker Dr. Kathleen Fischer. Registration \$10 before 4/5, \$12.50 after that. Lunch and childcare included. For more info, call 282-0803 or 283-3337.

LIZA MINNELLI in concert at the Paramount Theatre, 8pm. \$24.75 & \$29.75. Presented by White Rose Ltd. 322-4925.

FINANCIAL PLANNING SEMINAR by Nancy Rowland and Tamara Owens of Waddells and Reed. At Stein-Toklas Salon, Studio 304 Maritim Bldg., 911 Western. \$4, 2 sessions. For more info, call 343-2363 or 325-3122.

SPRING ARTS FESTIVAL at NW School concludes with gala performance at Meany Theatre, 8pm. See 4/13.

April 22

WORLD LABORATORY ANIMAL DAY. Local demo in support of national rally, 11am, UW HUB. Sponsored by PAWS Animal Rights Action Comm. & UW Students for Animal Rights. Call 743-1884 or 522-1652 for more info.

EROTIC TOY SHOW for Women and Men, 8pm. Fundraiser for **SISTER** presented by Pleasureware features sensual massage products, sexual aids and erotic chocolates. All items available for sale. \$3.50 in advance; \$5 at the door. Info., 523-3284.

ANNIE GAGE, 8pm, Monroe Ctr. Aud. A benefit performance for The Fremont Public Assn. See 4/4.

1897. Electric taxis introduced in NYC.

APRIL 27

THE JEWISH EXPERIENCE on Film. "Night and Fog" (Alain Resnais, 1965) and "Memorandum" (Nat'l Film Board of Canada, 1966). See 4/6.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK. See 4/26.

NW COMPUTER EXPO. See 4/26.

1979. New Mexico. Native Americans protested as Gulf Oil sank world's largest uranium mine into Mt. Taylor, sacred mountain of the Navajo Nation. Gulf leased land from US for 50¢ an acre.

BUMBERSHOOT applications deadline. Performing arts, crafts, visual arts, children's art, and restaurant food booth areas. Women and minority artists are encouraged to apply. Call 625-4275 or write Bumbershoot, PO Box 21134, Seattle 98111.

PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE. Field trip 1-7pm. See 4/21.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK. \$5 general \$4 students/seniors. See 4/26.

1975. Viet Nam liberation.

April 17

HOW TO RUN A SOUND SYSTEM. Seattle FolkArts presents a hands-on workshop on PA systems, 2:30-4:30 pm at Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW 65th. Taught by Warren Argo. Theoretical background with main focus on the practical. \$7.50. 782-0505.

OPUS 1 Spring Series at Broadway Performance Hall, 1625 Broadway. 2pm. Produced by Seattle Music Co-op. For more info, call 344-5753. \$3.50 general public; \$2.50 students/seniors.

BASIC HOME BREWING taught by Marla-Streator for Seattle Folk Arts, noon-2pm, Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW 65th. \$6. For more info, call 782-0505.

SAM/SUNDAY FILM SERIES at VP. "The Man With a Movie Camera" (Dziga Vertov, USSR, 1929). Silent. See 4/10.

STEIN-TOKLAS SALON, noon. Victoria Janiak, designer of heirloom quality collectible clothing. \$5. See 4/3.

LIZA MINNELLI. See 4/16.

STEP FROM THE WALL. See 4/15.

1968. Poor People's Campaign.

April 23

TOM & GWEN HUNTER in Concert to benefit Gentle Dragon Childcare Ctr., a multi-cultural toddler/preschool opening soon in Central/Capitol Hill area. Storyteller Debra Harris will appear with the folksingers, 7pm, Prospect Congregational Church, 1919 E' Prospect. Co-sponsored by Gentle Dragon and Good Fairy Prod. Tickets \$1 children, \$3 adults. 329-4863.

THE GORGE-Columbia Short Course. 9:30am-5pm, UW. For info, contact Mike Spranger, WSU, 1918 NE 78th St., Vancouver, WA 98665. (206) 696-6018.

INTERPRETING ART through Literature, a workshop at SAM/PAV, 1-4pm. Incorporates oral interpretation, personal experience and active involvement with literature and other works of art to enhance participants' response to diverse arts. M. Lee Buxton, instructor of speech and communication, Highline CC. Cost covered by museum admission. 447-4799.

FINANCIAL PLANNING. See 4/16.

April 28

FEMINISM AND THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE of Ireland. Feminists from Ireland discuss interconnection of women's liberation and national liberation. 7:30pm, Radical Women general meeting, at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th NE. Dinner 6:30. Door donation \$1. For childcare and transportation, call 632-1815 or 632-7468.

COOPERATIVES AND CONSUMER ACTION. Seminar cosponsored by Puget Sound Co-op Federation and Seattle Consumer Action Network (SCAN) in honor of National Consumers Week. "Consumers Look at Cooperatives" will be held at SCCC, 1701 Broadway, Rm. 1110, 7:30-9:30pm. For more info, call 292-8313 or 623-6650.

DR' LIVIA ROTHKIRCHEN, visiting lecturer from Israel, will talk about events in 19th c. Europe which contributed to the immigrations of Jews. Event in connection with "Coat of Many Colors" at Museum of History and Industry. 7:30pm. \$4 general, \$3 museum members. Info., 324-1125.

SAM/VP lecture series, 5:30pm. "Values and Art in a Technological Society" by Philip Bereano, asso. prof. and director of Program in Social Management of Technology at UW. See 4/1.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK. See 4/26.

1953. Iran. CIA assisted in overthrowing Dr. Mossadeq, Iranian leader who had nationalized oil industry, and replacing Pahlavi family (Shah Rezi Pahlavi) monarchy.

ON GONG ITEMS FOR CALENDAR

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM applications being accepted by City of Seattle, Dept. of Human Resources. Eligibility: 14-21 years old, low-income, resident of Seattle. Pays \$3.35/hr., 8-week summer job in public or private nonprofit agencies. For more info, and nearest location to pick up application, call 625-4370.

NATIVE DESIGN GALLERY. Basketry and basket hooks. West room of Gallery features New Guinea basket hooks and traditional basketry from many parts of world. Opening April 19th (thru June 4). Tues-Sat., 11am-5pm. 108 S. Jackson St., 624-9985.

SEATTLE ART MUSEUM presents 66 paintings from collection of the baron Thyssen-Bornemisza at Pavilion in Seattle Ctr. Modern paintings explore Expressionism, Abstraction, Surrealists and American artists.

April 19

TIME IS, a cinematic look at our concepts of time. Also, Ghandi's India, part 14 of the World History series. Cause Celebre Cafe, 524.15th Ave. E., 322-1057. Showings at 8 and 10pm. Free; donation requested.

SAM/PAV Lectureseries. Dore Ashton conducts walk-through of Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection exhibit. Prices included with admission to museum. Call 447-4790 for info.

CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGY. See 4/5.

PROSE READINGS. Dan O'Keefe. See 4/5.

LIZA MINNELLI. See 4/16.

April 24

HOLLY NEAR & RONNIE GILBERT in concert with Jeff Langley and Susan Freundlich, Meany Hall, UW, 4 & 8pm shows. \$9 thru BASS outlets. For ticket info or charge-by-phone, 282-1880. A limited, discount price available to children under 13, adults over 64, and people with permanent physical disabilities. Tickets for deaf/hearing impaired thru Commun. Serv. Ctr. for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Childcare by Gentle Dragon on site.

TICKLE TUNE TYPHOON presents a musical stage show for children 4-12, 1pm and 3pm shows at Seattle Concert Theatre, Fairview Ave. N. and John. Benefits children at Univ. Heights Elem. Schl. Tickets \$3 children, \$4 adults in advance; all tickets \$4 at the door. 633-3733.

FEAR & THE BODY. We will create a safe environment to explore our fears. How do they originate, affect our bodies, and limit our energy and creativity? How to heal and handle the fears. Bodywork techniques taught. 10am-4pm. \$20-40, sliding scale. Call Hilary, 634-2836, or Brook, 782-7665.

"HEALING & PSYCHIC QUALITIES of Crystals, Gems & Stones" Workshop. 11am-4pm. \$12. Wimmen only. Info.: 632-3829.

April 29

CHARLEY MURPHY in concert with JB Seever. Piggott Aud. Seattle U. Benefit for John Bastyr College of Naturopathic Medicine. For more info., call 329-4863.

LAURA SIMMS tells Hasadic stories, "Tales for the Wise & the Foolish" accompanied by Steven Gorn on Bamboo flute. 8pm, event is part of "Coat of Many Colors" exhibition at Museum of History and Industry, 324-1125. \$6 general, \$5 museum members and Story-tellers Guild members.

RENTALOFT, the rental/sales gallery of SAM, will award 3 individual museum memberships or Rentalloft gift certificates (if already members) as part of celebration of its 10th anniversary. To enter, visit Rentalloft at SAM/PAV and fill out form. For more info., call 447-4749.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK. \$5 general, \$4 students/seniors. See 4/26.

REGIONAL AND FAR OUT EVENTS- Out of town

PORTLAND RADICAL WOMEN presents a 6-week class series, "Labor's Untold Story: The History of Women and the Labor Movement." Mondays, 7:30pm, at 2831 NE Union Ave. Begins April 18. Series \$10, individual classes \$2. Texts and xeroxing extra. Hearty snacks served at 6:30pm for \$2.50 donation. For more info., 249-0708.

10th ANNUAL YOUNG PEOPLE'S Film & Video Festival, Portland Art Assoc., NW Film Study Center. Winning works will be shown at awards ceremony, Sat., April 2, 2pm in Berg Swann Auditorium. NWFSC is at 1219 SW Park Ave., Portland. (503) 221-1156.

NW SCHOOL OF WOODEN BOAT building conducts Saturday workshops, April 9, Dinghy & Lapstrake, and Apr. 23, Tricks of the Trade in Tools. 300 10th St., Port Townsend, 98368. (Port Townsend Industrial Park, Boat Haven). (206) 385-4948. Participants encouraged to bring questions re their own boats or repair projects. \$18/day. 9am-3pm (lunch break noon-1). Pre-registration NOT necessary.

ANNIE GAGE in Olympia, Corner Coffeehouse, TESC, April 15, 9pm. And in Kent, for DAWN. 7pm. Jennifer James also speaking. See 4/4 in calendar.

ANNIE GAGE in Olympia, Corner Coffeehouse, TESC, April 15, 9pm. See 4/4 in calendar.

ANNIE GAGE also in Kent for DAWN, April 21. 7pm. Jennifer James speaking. See 4/4 in calendar.

April 20

SAM/VP lecture series. Dore Ashton, art critic and author of American Art Since 1945, will speak on the aesthetic and moral problems in contemporary art world. 7:30pm. See 4/1.

HOLLY NEAR & RONNIE GILBERT will be at Peaches Records and Tapes (in the U. Dist.), 7:30pm, to meet anyone interested.

Sun into Taurus.

April 25

1954. Bell Labs, NY. First solar battery, "no moving parts, nothing consumed or destroyed theoretically possible to last indefinitely" invented and announced.

April 30

ARMISTICE EVENT: Pentagon Taxes, the Cruise Missile and You, 3-5pm, at Boeing Kent Cruise Missile Plant. For more info., call 324-1489.

RED & BLACK BOOKS COLLECTIVE the oldest independent, progressive book store in Seattle, celebrates its 10-year anniversary with a party at St. Joe's social hall. 19th & Aloha, 9pm. Dyanette Set will play live music. \$5. Everyone welcome. If you can't make the party, stop by Red & Black, 524 15th Ave. and give the store a birthday present: buy a book.

FINE TUNE YOUR DANCING at Seattle Folk Arts workshop, 2-4:30pm, Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW 65th. Sherry Nevins and friends will help you improve your social dancing from the jitterbug to the waltz, square and contra-dances. \$7.50. For more info., call 782-0505.

COUNTRY RAGTIME workshop by string band musicians Armin Barnett, Mike Schway, Jerry Mitchell and Bill Meyer. Emphasis on repertoire, with discussion of the theory of the "circle of fifths." Bring a tape recorder and plenty of tape. \$8.50. For more info., call 782-0505. At Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW 65th., Seattle Folk Arts.

WANTED: Booking agent(s) for nationally known gay men and lesbian musicians and singers. Commitment to goals of social change and good interpersonal skills, more important-booking skills. Send information about yourself to: AGENT Box 12188 Sea.Wa. 98102

April 21

BENEFIT DANCE FOR AFSC (American Friends Service Committee) sponsored by Everyone's Benefit and the Social Concern Committee of the Univ. Friends Meeting. 7:30-10:30pm, 4001 9th NE. Karen Schneider-Chen will teach and call square and contra dances, music by Everyone's Benefit String Band. Donations \$2 general \$1 unemployed, children 5-12 and seniors over 64. Info, 632-3656.

"THE MASTER OF THE GOOD NAME": the richness of story-telling in Judaism. Event for "Coat of Many Colors" exhibition at Museum of History and Industry. Merna Hecht will tell stories and participate in a discussion of Jewish story-telling traditions. 7:30pm, \$4 general, \$3 museum members.

GRETCHEN JOHNSTON on Pottery. At NW School, 1415 Summit Ave. 4:10pm in the School Theatre. Info., 682-7309.

April 26

NW COMPUTER EXPO at Seattle Center Exhibition Hall, sponsored by Puget Sound Chapter/Data Processing Management Assn. and Information Processing Assn. Seminar program featuring 20 sessions with broad range of technical subjects will be staged in conjunction with Expo, at Westin Hotel. For more info, contact NW Computer Expo, 1515 Dexter Ave. N., 98109, or call J. Ross, 282-1991.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK by Sean O'Casey. Presented by UW School of Drama, Glenn Hughes Playhouse. 8pm. Tickets \$4 general, \$3 students/seniors. 543-4880.

PROSE READING. The Gang of Five, Part II: Mike Wold, Celia Smith, Erin Walsh, Paul Zilsel, Melinda Johns. See 4/5.

FULL MOON IN SCORPIO.

To spray or not to spray?

Who's Afraid of the Gypsy Moth?



by memo

Residents of the Ravenna Park-Bryant neighborhood may come to fear the government more than they fear the threatened gypsy moth infestation.

Gypsy moths are native to Europe, Asia and Africa, where natural predators such as wasps and some bird species keep them in check. Defoliation is unknown, except in the US.

Originally imported from Europe to Massachusetts in the 19th century to be bred with silkworms in an experimental study, 40 to 50 of the pesky moths escaped one blustery night. Knowing the moths had no native enemies in the US, the researcher tried to muster an eradication effort while it was still easy. Authorities were not interested then, and the moths were able to multiply unmolested. No eradication effort has succeeded since: the gypsy moths have stripped millions of acres of deciduous forest in the eastern US, and have advanced across the country at a steady pace.

Local authorities are now more excited by eradication efforts than they were one hundred years ago. The significant change since then has been in government financial policies: The US Department of Agriculture is now prepared to offer matching funds to help local efforts to eradicate the gypsy moth.

The key word in the last sentence is *eradicate*, which is very different from *control*. Eradication means total elimination of the moths, right down to the last little cocoon. There is no federal money available to fund attempts to achieve a balance with the gypsy moth by introducing its natural predators or parasites to control gypsy moth populations.

Some of the actions of the Washington State Department

of Agriculture are more understandable in this light. WSDA wants to spray a 960-acre area north of Seattle's University District from helicopters loaded with the insecticide carbaryl, known by its trade name, Sevin.

Carbaryl will not only kill the gypsy moth. It will eliminate bees, flies, butterflies, beetles and other arthropods in the area as well. Carbaryl attacks the nervous system. It could travel through the food chain to birds, rodents and pets and through the drainage system and runoff into Lake Washington or other ground waters. It may also get into Seattle's reservoirs, which are not covered. People in the sprayed area will be directly exposed to the aerial bombardment itself.

Carbaryl has caused birth defects, miscarriages and infertility in lab animals. It is likely to have a similar effect on humans. Humans are also likely to have a similar nervous system reaction to carbaryl as that of insects. The aged, children and people with respiratory problems are likely to suffer ill effects if exposed to the spraying.

The 10,000 area residents may not have been too worried about the spraying until they found out the WSDA had deliberately suppressed information on carbaryl's possible effects on humans. While "Silent Spring" replays through their minds, they are told by the government that carbaryl will not affect them.

WSDA deliberately suppressed information on possible health effects of carbaryl when they presented their so-called Public Information Hearings in the Ravenna neighborhood earlier this winter. When word leaked out, anger erupted. In lengthy hearings at the University

of Washington March 17, dozens of young families, school children, pregnant women, older people, and representatives of neighborhood and environmental groups registered their displeasure with the WSDA tactics, and their determination to spray carbaryl. "The way I see it," stated Dave Bricklin, spokesperson for Seattle Citizens for Safe Control of the Gypsy Moth, "The WSDA's aerial spray program is more in need of control than the gypsy moth is."

WSDA will probably take action in the next month or so. There are strong pressures from the lumber industry commercial interests, the chemical companies, and self-interested bureaucrats inside WSDA to go ahead with the aerial spraying.

Despite what the timber industry claims, the gypsy moth will probably not defoliate Washington's damp conifer forests (gypsy moth caterpillars prefer dryer, deciduous forests). There has never been a successful effort to eradicate the moth. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, two states with heavy gypsy moth infestations, have banned the use of carbaryl, favoring biological and mechanical control methods, which are viewed there as both economically and environmentally superior.

Most residents hear are in favor of an alternative method to reduce moth population: using labor-intensive hand spraying with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (a biological agent toxic only to caterpillars) coupled with mechanical control methods (traps) and the introduction of natural predators.

What the situation really boils down to is that the WSDA wants to conduct an ill-controlled experiment with carbaryl, using 10,000 Seattle residents as guinea pigs.

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TYPOGRAPHICS

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Washington state employees are in bad shape: their wages have been frozen for 18 months. And a salary survey that was supposed to guarantee that their wages are at least comparable to those of private sector workers has never been funded since the legislature established it four years ago. And last year the legislature passed a devastating bill, called the civil service reform act, which basically ties raises and lay-off status to merit rather than seniority. This bill has no strike provision, and destroys workers' protection. Public employees have become scapegoats for state budget cutting; they're people to kick around in a budget crisis, and that's when they go to unions.

One group of state employees that unionized recently is the clerical staff of the University of Washington. The Classified Staff Association and the 3,000 members of the support staff of the UW affiliated with District 925 in November 1982. Formed in March 1981, District 925 is a new trade union alternative for the 20 million clerical, technical and professional workers who comprise one of the largest but least unionized segments of the nation's workforce.

District 925, which takes its name from the traditional working hours of office workers, is the result of a joint effort by the Service Employees International Union and 9 to 5, the National Association of Working Women. District 925 has been hailed by office workers across the country as the first union to seriously take up their interests and create a unique place for them.

In the two years since its inception, District 925 has won bargaining rights for clerical and office workers in the public and private sectors, and in both large and small workplaces. District 925 combines the best of both worlds: the character and concerns of the working women's movement, and the clout and know-how of the trade union movement. To date, District 925 has an unblemished record of straight wins in organizing.

STARTING SMALL: CSA

How was this organizing feat accomplished at the UW? It began with the Classified Staff Association, which has been an advocate for clerical staff at the UW for the last 10 years. It was started when the UW offered higher wages to represented workers than to unrepresented workers. CSA represented two bargaining units on campus, which have had contracts with CSA since about 1975. But the important point is that CSA was an advocacy group rather than a bargaining unit.

In 1979, CSA activists decided to organize clericals into a union. They petitioned the UW Higher Education Personnel Board, which governs higher education practices and labor relations. But it wasn't until late 1982 that elections were held—one for clerical supervisors and one for clerical nonsupervisors. With a 900-to-100 vote, CSA became the collective bargaining unit for clerical staff at the UW.

But it didn't end there. The infant union looked at its resources, decided it needed more, and called 925 for some help. They chose 925 because it represents office workers, and because 925 encourages lots of local autonomy. Local groups usually retain their entire former identity. In this case, CSA's constitution remained intact, though CSA is now officially called CSA-District 925. As the representative of four bargaining units—Media Services (KCTS TV, Channel 9), Data Processing, the clerical supervisors and the clerical nonsupervisors—CSA-District 925 represents more than 3,000 workers and is the largest union on the UW campus.

"CSA has come a long way," said Sharon Krachunis, UW clerical worker for 18 years, member of CSA since 1970, and now president of CSA-District 925. "From our beginnings as a small group of employees, meeting informally to discuss our working situation, to now, we are the largest union at the UW, representing the largest clerical bargaining unit in the state of Washington, and a part of District 925, SEIU, a national movement for office workers' rights."

ROOTS OF SEIU

When its first local was founded 62 years ago in San Francisco, the Service Employees International Union's members were janitors, most of them low-paid immigrants working for \$10 a week and the privilege of

living in a dank basement apartment.

The "Service Employees" union was chartered as the Building Service Employees Union (BSEU) at the 1921 AFL convention in Montreal as a union of six janitors' locals. Always an aggressive organizer, BSEU soon began adding market workers, bakery workers and elevator operators to its rolls—fighting primarily in the rough-and-tumble arena of New York and in the anti-union environment of California.

In 1960, the word "Building" was dropped from the union's name. It became the Service Employees International Union and, through a combination of astute organizing, mergers and affiliations, became one of the fastest-growing unions in the labor movement.

Today SEIU is the seventh-largest union in the AFL-CIO and its 750,000 members come from a diversified base: building maintenance workers have

Organizing on Campus UW Staff Joins 9-to-5

By Nick Welsh and Kris Fulsas

been joined by hospital employees, clerical workers, public employees, gas workers and white-collar professionals. The union has had a 30 percent membership growth since 1971.

SEIU also has a history of support for important groups inside and outside the labor movement, among them the NAACP, the National Council of Senior Citizens, Working Women, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, and the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

This philosophy of outreach was never more forcefully demonstrated than in early 1981 when SEIU joined forces with 9 to 5, the National Association of Working Women, to create District 925 and launch an organizing campaign for the nation's 20 million secretaries and clerical workers. With 17 local chapters and members from every state, 9 to 5 has been fighting for rights and respect for office workers for 10 years. They are especially well-known for leading work on the issues of pay equity and automation, and as the inspiration for the movie *9 to 5*.

ORGANIZING AT UW

Organizing really got started in December 1982, with membership at 400; now it's close to 1,000. This is out of some 2,800 clerical staff at the UW. CSA-District 925 is now getting 50 to 100 new members a week. The union is currently doing outreach, and surveying members to determine what its program should be in 1983. Results are expected in a couple of months.

Cheryl Schaffer, 925 organizer at UW, outlined the new bargaining unit's goals. "Because it's a first contract, we'll be trying to establish systems whereby employees can be heard—grievance procedures that allow for union stewards. We can focus on things in a first contract that you can't ordinarily, because we're talking about money, and we can try to really work with the University to come up with a better set of work rules. We don't think the personnel system functions perfectly. Classified staff should be able to move up in promotions here, so we want the right to earn reclassification."

According to Schaffer, most organizing in this situation is not against the front line—supervisors; CSA represents them too. It's not even against the University. The workers need a voice to deal with the University administration and the state legislature, because University staff are state employees and are affected by decisions made by the Higher Education Personnel Board. Says Schaffer, "We cannot directly bargain about wages, benefits, or any of the employment rules such as job classifications or the methods of promotion, that are established by HEP. This is why we have a state lobbyist and a relationship with the HEP Board. We can bargain about the areas that the University itself has control over, as opposed to

areas that the HEP Board or the legislature control. So in our case, reclassification procedures are what we are focussing on, because most of the people here are working out of their class. We need promotional and training opportunities, and control over what they do to provide training."

Another goal of CSA-District 925 at UW is to prevent lay-offs, to get longer notice before layoffs, and to consult with the HEP Board in determining procedures. CSA wants larger-sized lay-off units to expand bumping rights. Right now, people get three days' notice, and CSA wants to increase that. Krachunis summed up the new union's goals, saying "Our priorities in contract negotiations are to bargain a fair and equitable reclassification and performance evaluation system, to guarantee our members access to promotions and training to prepare for promotions, and to provide safe and healthy working conditions for employees, especially those working with new office technology."

CSA-District 925 has three full-time staff plus a lobbyist in Olympia, also full-time. The staff people are subsidized by 925, and two have been hired from CSA membership. Dues are \$2.50 a month, and will increase to one percent of each member's monthly salary in five years. All the money stays within CSA. The negotiating committee will be elected by the four bargaining units it represents. Since CSA-District 925 is new to bargaining, it will "probably be a couple of weeks before we sit down at the bargaining table," said Schaffer.

FUTURE FOR UW CLERICAL STAFF

CSA members have all the normal problems faced by clerical workers—namely that few respect the work they do—compounded by the state budget crisis. Says organizer Schaffer, "We're not taken into account at the University. We're not respected as workers—we're a low priority. Nobody thinks that clerical workers work, they think we sit all day at typewriters and file our fingernails. There is no differential for knowing how to type, yet people aren't born knowing how to type." When asked to sum up her hopes for what CSA-District 925 can accomplish, Schaffer said, "I think it's a combination of things that can best be described as rights, respect and recognition."

CSA has worked for more than 10 years to better the situation of classified employees at UW. The new affiliation will expand its ability to represent its members, and connect with the growing national movement to improve the rights of office, technical and professional workers through union representation. Since the affiliation, CSA-District 925 has been able to increase activities on many fronts. They have an active group of members working with SEIU's legislative program in Olympia, they have begun a major membership drive, and they are preparing for contract negotiations.

CSA's affiliation comes at a very opportune time—SEIU Council 14 is launching a major expansion of its lobbying program in Olympia. Said Marc Earls, president of SEIU Local 6 in Seattle, "We have been very impressed with the tenacity and vigor of CSA's members' lobbying efforts. We are looking forward to working with their very active legislative committee, and to their presence as a member of the SEIU Council."

Karen Nussbaum, national head of District 925, said, "We're looking forward to making important gains in the UW contract. But we also know that changing the status of office workers overall will depend on much more extensive organizing. It is the power of numbers that accounts for the fact that unionized clericals earn 30 percent more than nonunion clericals."

With 3,000 potential new members at the UW, Seattle becomes a beachhead from which to do major new organizing. There are already a number of requests to start new drives in both the public and private sectors, and a roster of targets is developing.

Seattle has 125,000 office workers. It is a major financial center, with a growing clerical workforce and expanding economy. Yet female clericals here average less than \$12,500 a year in pay. These people are one of the largest and fastest-growing sectors of the American economy, but the least unionized. Seattle office workers need fair pay and fair treatment. Seattle employers can provide both. District 925 aims to get it.

For more information contact Cheryl Schaffer, CSA-District 925, 1314 NE 43rd St., No. 212, Seattle, WA 98105; (206) 633-4088. This article was compiled by Kris Fulsas from an interview by Nick Welsh with Cheryl Schaffer, and from information from Seattle offices of CSA-District 925 and SEIU.

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Notes on Women's Music

by Rebecca Brown

Robin Flower has produced two exceptionally good albums of progressive bluegrass music, *More than Friends* on her own Spaniel Records in 1979, and *Green Sneakers* on Flying Fish last year. Flower is a jane of all trades when it comes to bluegrass, equally talented on fiddle, guitar and mandolin. Unfortunately, the Robin Flower Band concert February 19 at the Monroe Center was not all it could have been.

The recently formed band, made up of Kitty King on upright bass, Augie Bonn on fiddle and Dannie Silver on guitar, simply wasn't as tight as Flower's band have been in the past. Conspicuously absent from the tunes performed were such requested peices as "Still Ain't Satisfied" and "Southbound". Flower made odd-sounding excuses for the group: "We've just been together for awhile" or "This band doesn't know that one," while referring more than once to her old band.

Despite the problems posed by being a new incarnation of a familiar band, the group did manage to play some good, fun music. A jazzy instrumental composition by Flower, "Sometimes Coffee Tastes like Chocolate," got the band really singing. Flower introduced "lemonade Jane," with an anecdote about people she met on a big motorcycle trip: "Me and my girlfriend took" several years back. Her electric guitar intro was jaunty—a perfect accompaniment to the wise-kid character of the song.

Each member of the band was featured as a soloist at some point in the evening. Dannie Silver shone as a very clever songwriter with her lyrics about women office workers and the decline of American civilization.

One of the best things about Flower's music is that she appeals to a "crossover" crowd. Flower is a feminist who believes strongly in the importance of female role models: "I want little girls to be able to look up and see an all-woman bluegrass band and say, 'I can do that too.'" A lot of her audience are women's music enthusiasts, but the Monroe Center concert brought a big "folkie" crowd too. Flower represents a healthy progress in music by feminist performers: her feminism can inform her music rather than create it, if she chooses.

A friend of mine observes that Sweet Honey in the Rock does something no one else is able to do anymore: blend the arts of an American Christian tradition with progressive liberation movements. That's exactly what the four a capella voices of Bernice Reagon, Evelyn Harris, Ysaye Barnwell and Iesha Kahlil (and the signed interpretation of Shirley Johnson) did March 4 at the sold-out 1550-seat concert at the Westin Hotel. Between songs, Reagon, who founded the group in the mid-'70s, told stories of the people she sang about, such as Ella Baker, an 80-year-old worker for black rights.

Bearing in mind that much of the audience were attending the women in Psychology conference, Reagon carefully planned the concert to articulate the concerns of women in society. For example, June Jordan's "Somebody Come Carry Me Into a Seven-Day Kiss" suggested the healthy eroticism of someone looking for a lover. The group led the audience into a swinging mood on that piece only to abruptly smack us in the face with "JoAnn Little," the story of a woman who was raped by her jailer and fought back. Reagon's intelligent juxtaposition of these two pieces served her political message well. She warned that all too often women are accused of "Asking for it" when they are raped. She pointed out that that is simply not the case.

A section of the second set was devoted to gospel numbers such as "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" and "We'll Understand it Better By and By." To a crowd that might usually disdain the use of the same set of language symbols as the Moral Majority uses, Sweet Honey managed to respectfully place the Christian musical tradition in context.

Aside from the sharp political statements, Sweet Honey simply had fun with their voices. The opening number was a nonsense-syllable scat. At different points in the evening each woman showed her jazz scat influences in solos. Barnwell frequently kept time on her vocal bass guitar (which she "strummed" in the air). One song that warned us "You are what you eat" really let the group take off. Johnson did a marvelous job of interpreting. She led a large segment of hearing-impaired audience members with her clear, graceful movements.

Premiering "Journey: Undoing the Distance" at the University of Washington Kane Hall on March 5, the Wallflower Order Dance Collective showed that dance is only a part of what they do. Through the program and spoken word, the troupe portrayed cohesively the specific situations they chose to interpret. They managed to connect the forced migration of the Cherokee people on the Trail of Tears, the immigrants to the U.S., and liberation struggles in

Africa and South America, to growing up as a middle-class American female.

I was particularly impressed with the personal entries of individual dancers in the program. For example, Nina Fischer wrote about being raised as a pacifist, then coming to grips with the realization that "for other cultures, pacifism is presently a vision of reality that can only come through armed struggle." The movement piece told the story of a parent who buries a child, then decides to take up arms against the enemy.

Krissy Keefer, in one of the few weak spots in the program, gave a speech about the work of African Peoples. The speech, insistently emphatic in tone would have made more impact with about half the material—it was simply too much to keep up with. Her dance, however, expressed the passion and strength of the issue with long, wide, powerful movements.

In "Immigration" Suchi Branfman and the company narrated the history of people who arrived in the U.S. in the early 1900s. This piece showed the troupe's ability to create a wide variety of moods in a short space of time, from the lyrical sway of the boat crossing the ocean, to the enthusiastic first glimpses of American social life, to the exhausting, brutally merciless world of factory work. In "American Myth" the entire company played with the growing-up experience we have as U.S. brats. This very humorous piece examined the place of heroes and heroines for kids, peer pressure, adolescent awkwardness (the high school dance scene was terrific). The roars of laughter showed that many of the audience members identified with the embarrassing stereotypes the dancers portrayed. Pamela Gray captured perfectly the accent and the movement of a hardened working woman. Marel Malret brought home the effect of prejudice on Puerto Rican people.

The only bad thing about the show was its delay. Scheduled to start at 8:00, the doors didn't open till nearly half an hour later. Technical problems were cited as the reason. Those of us who were able to sneak in early got to see what was as memorable for me as anything else in the performance: the warm-up. The physical dexterity of these women was incredible. Even if what they had to say hadn't been important (and it is), just watching their body movements was a great statement.

The last piece of the evening was "Mariposa" based on a song by Silvio Rodriguez which says that when women guerilla fighters die, they return as butterflies. The company danced with exquisitely beautiful scarves to present a powerful rebirth.

Alive, the all-woman jazz quintet, started out their gig at Ernestine's March 10-13, on a weak note. I've seen this band play before and have been very impressed, but their performance Thursday night was disappointing. I hope I'm right in chalking it up to an off-night or the first-night-in-town-blahs.

The strongest numbers in the opening set were Alive standards, including pianist Janet Small's "Call it Jazz" Small's lyrics on this piece fall into a fine tradition of clever, snappy lyrics and a good chord chart. In an instrumental run on a later peice, Barbara Borden on drums and Carolyn Brandy on percussion had lots of fun with rhythmic dialogues. Suzanne Vicenza's work on bass seemed all too often to be cut off just as she was about to launch into a solo. Rhiannon's strength as a vocalist shone through despite the often breathy quality in her voice. Her opening number, June Millington's "Heaven is in Your Mind," brought out her emotional yet jivey presence.

However, the whole band suffered by the increasingly "mellow" sounds of the newer pieces. For example, the unbearably trite lyrics of a new piece "Fawn Mooning Sunrise" by Small and Brandy characterized the bad direction too much of the new material seems to be taking. The embarrassingly snappy words coupled with a boring lounge-act sound were a real disappointment. Especially from a band that can belt out Ida Cox's "Wild Women Don't Get the Blues" or a number of great Brazilian tunes.

Alive features a five very talented musicians and a good mix of sound that is anything but run of the mill in contemporary jazz. Hopefully the venture into over-refined LA-studio sounding stuff, of which they played too much Thursday night, is not an indication of the general direction they are heading. If you listen to either of their albums, "Alive" or "Call It Jazz," you'll hear they're capable of a great sound. They are planning a new album that will include a horn player. We'll have to hear it to see if they'll continue their fine lively tradition or move on to something more suitable for a lounge acts. I hope they'll stick with the former.

Feminist flashback Dimestore Drama

by Royale Landy

What you see is often NOT what you get! The ability to unearth cultural dinosaurs with full sound track is, of course, an impossibility. But Robert Altman has achieved this very task in the brilliant documentation of the personal/political powerlessness of women growing up in the 50's in his film classic (from a Broadway play by Ed Grazyck) "Come Back to the 5 & Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean."

Set in a swelteringly dusty blip of a Texas town in 1975 where "Giant," Jimmy Dean's last picture, was filmed in 1955, it takes/talks us through the last 20 years in the lives of the members of a James Dean fan club.

The surface of this film (what you see) literally crackles and crunches with snapped-off lives of women who were caught up in their dreams (one woman claims her illegitimate son was fathered by James Dean) of the old Hollywood glitz. Altman's visual trickery of flashbacking from past to present with the use of mirrors behind the soda fountain creates a closeness from which we as an audience are purposefully not allowed to escape.

Underneath the obvious emotional regurgitation of this film, what we are really getting and what most reviewers of this film have missed is a bit of women's history, a pocketed-off time capsule of the banal tediousness of women's lives before the feminist movement. Sandy Dennis, Cher, Kathy Bates, Marta Heflin and especially Karen Black all give riveting performances of women whose 50's consciousness cast them adrift without much paddling equipment for the changes of the 70's.

This is a tough movie to watch—it takes a lot of concentration and effort—but the learning experience of what brings us from the past to the present is well worth the time and effort!



Mary Watkins' new album

Winds of Change

by linda meo

Mary Watkins, the pre-eminent "musicians' musician" of women's music, known for her arranging and keyboard work for Chris Williamson, Linda Tillery, Holly Near, et al, as well as for her own debut album, "Something Moving" on Olivia, has established herself as an important contemporary jazz artist with her new album on Palo Alto Jazz Records. "Winds of Change" is an extraordinary achievement.

Composed and arranged by Watkins, "Winds of Change" was recorded live at the Hebert Theater of San Francisco in October, 1981, featuring her working combo backed by a full jazz orchestra conducted by Elizabeth Min of the San Francisco Women's Philharmonic.

The combo features Ylonda Nickell on alto sax, Arnold Baruch on tenor and flute, Rich Girard and Joy Julks on bass, Paul Van Wangeningen on drums, Ray Obiedo on guitar, and Mary on keyboards.

The 33-piece orchestra is composed entirely of women, with the exception of one male trombonist sitting in for an ailing member of the L.A.-based all-women big band, "Maiden Voyage" who make up the horn section.

Watkins combines a range of styles from classical to funk to form a homogeneous and very listenable whole—a joy to the ears of connoisseurs as well as novitiates of that "indigenous American creative art form called Jazz." Many of the compositions recall the best of the "Blue Note" period, making worthy tribute to the influence of Mary Lou Williams, Helen Humes and Hazel Scott, to whose memories the album is dedicated.

Watkins' arranging abilities have been accurately described as awesome. The balance she achieves between soloists, combo and orchestra sections is

by Cathy Spagnoli

Modern India: Beyond Stereotypes

As a frequent visitor to India, my husband's homeland, I carry stereotypes back and forth along with my luggage. Indians tell me their pictures of the U.S. and North Americans share their images of India. And everyone is a bit off target. It is quite easy to be bewildered by as complex a country as India. I have spent five years living there and I am more puzzled now than ever. However, I'd like to share a few of my observations, along with some thoughts from friends in India.

The period since World War II has been an extraordinary time in India. I have been fortunate enough to meet many older Indians who were involved in the struggle for freedom. Some worked closely with Gandhi and his followers like Jayaprakash Narayan. Being with these friends is always an enriching experience; they live so simply, fully and honestly. When they talk of the Freedom Struggle, they speak with quiet pride. They are also proud of times stretching further back, of India's great cultural and spiritual heritage.

But the changes that have occurred since Independence bring more mixed reactions from my friends. One retired civil servant commented sadly to me that "personal economic ambition seems to be the only characteristic of being modern." Sarala, the gentle director of a rural orphanage sighed, "I see more youths today running after money or the cinema." Indian movies are indeed a mixed blessing. Yet, the cinema is cheap, air-conditioned, offers a quick getaway, and is in India to stay.

What else does modern life offer to Indians? Certain problems plague India: unemployment, a growing population, black money and corruption—the list goes on, as it does in any country. However, most Westerners hear only about these problems, and not about the solutions being worked on by extremely dedicated Indians from all backgrounds. Some of the inspiring groups I visited include:

Rural Development Society—Several caring educators train and supervise many enthusiastic teenagers who teach daycare and night school programs.

Balar Kalvi Nilayam—A busy, cheerful complex containing a teacher training institute, schools for normal and special-needs children, parent help groups, with new self-help projects being added yearly.

Skills—A group of artists who donate their communication skills to help rural development workers find the most effective means of spreading their ideas.

S.E.W.A.—A union of street vendors, junk collectors and others, which now runs a bank, childcare services, management education and other programs, on principles of self-reliance.

While these and other groups work hard to fight India's problems today, they are thankful as well for the problems India does *not* have. Stories of the violence in the U.S. are often repeated in India; they are difficult to believe in a country which has violence, yes, but of an "old-fashioned" kind—one both rational and understandable, for example a dispute over property rights or a theft of need.

Divorce statistics from the U.S. amaze Indians, for India is a land in which the family thrives. The modern Indian family is indeed becoming smaller, but as a unit, it continues to provide much security and stability. "Marriage is still the be-all and end-all for many Indians," says a male journalist. "We can't understand the Western marriage and divorce system." A busy mother of two who also works full-time as a clerk adds, "There are more people to help you in

our families. You learn to be unselfish. I think that is good and healthy."

The problems of elders in the U.S. hurt many Indians, who still value and respect long-lived relatives. In a country where spiritual concerns influence many, the elder is frequently the one to guide others in a spiritual quest, or to inspire others by his/her non-attachment to material objects. Many Indian seniors live with extended families and are useful, productive members.



My friend, a modern artist in Madras, said that "the best thing about Indians is the time they will spare for others." Indians can teach us much about this more balanced, relaxed view of life. The rich, generous sense of Indian hospitality has to be experienced to be believed; the guest is truly a god. I love the thought behind a tribal proverb which tells us that "even as torn leaf preserved with care can be used." Recycling is a way of life in India and resources are treated with care and appreciation. Cottage industries are common; they are non-polluting, self-sufficient and of a manageable scale.

As a storyteller, I am constantly fascinated and stimulated by the variety and wealth of art form in India: from all-night dance-drama to contemporary plays in Hindi, from ancient cave paintings to modern sculpture, India has it all. The list of other Indian treasures goes on: traditional medical systems, religious thought, traditions of non-violence and tolerance and so much more. Two of my favorite Indian folk songs illustrate the wisdom that India has to offer us, and the reason I keep going back:

"Flowers say, we have seen the gods. Love says, I am greater than gods. The rocks say, we know the secret of the earth. Love says, I know more."

"O, the moss: the river! Let us all dance together as if we are the children of one mother."

enhanced by the incomparable musicianship of the album's personnel... Listen to the brass section's uncommonly clean sound.

Ylonda Nickell's superlative alto sax solos, especially on the title cut, give credence to her reputation as the "Queen of the Alto". Nickell and tenor saxophonist Arnold Baruch play in tandem in "Water Wheel" and other tunes with astounding unity. Also noteworthy are Baruch's smooth flute solos on the title cut and "Street Merchant." The orchestra really shines with "Woman Messiah," an upbeat tune with a swinging big band sound.

The chef-d'oeuvre of this album is Mary Watkins' compelling piano solo, "Mother's Song." Its lyrical theme and variations, spine-tingling crescendos and Watkins' virtuosity produce an effect so moving, it is as if no physical encumbrance of manipulating a grand piano stood between Mary's soul and her audience. We can look forward to more of Watkins' scintillating solo performance at her upcoming concert, April 1, at the Seattle Concert Theatre.

From the striking cover art by Wendy Cadden, to the last round of applause, "Winds of Change" is a landmark in contemporary music—and Mary Watkins is one of its brightest rising stars.

Annie Gage and the Thrillers

by Kris Fulsaa

The Seattle Concert Theatre was packed on March 12—in fact, more than a hundred people had to be turned away from the sell-out concert. Performances by The Seattle Women's Ensemble, Annie Gage, and The Righteous Mothers got a hearty, happy response from the predominantly female—probably entirely feminist—audience. Though it wasn't billed as a concert for International Women's Day/Week/Month, it sure seemed like it.

The Seattle Women's Ensemble and 10 or so arrangements of traditional and popular political music, such as Hazel Dickens' "Working Girl Blues." Sixteen women's voices filled the theatre as they sang mostly a capella, with occasional acoustic guitar accompaniment. Formed in 1980, the Seattle Women's Ensemble will be at Broadway Performance Hall May 1.

Annie Gage, Seattle's feminist stand-up comic, did routines on job hunting and drug abuse—her drug of choice being milk. While I laughed at her jokes, I also felt they were pretty safe topics. Hey Annie, why not use your wit to challenge the feminist community? The topic of racism is a hot one in Seattle right now—there must be a way to use humor for creative problem-solving on that issue, and others.

The Righteous Mothers—five women who sing and play guitar, piano, bass and fiddle interchangeably—performed about eight songs of "social significance," as one of them was titled. They also threw in a couple of anomalies. I don't know why they did "The Way You Do the Things You Do," except for laughs, which they got. I do know why they sang "You've Lost That Lovin' Feeling" (hit song of the Righteous Brothers), but it still seemed like a weird song to end their set with. Anyway, they were great.

The concert ended with everyone on stage singing "Common Woman" and "Seven Principles," the latter written by Bernice Reagon of Sweet Honey In the Rock. Altogether it was an inspiring, delightful evening—hope you were there.



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Making the Scene

by melanie moor

As a regular feature column, the Emerald City takes on a glow directly reflecting the writer involved. As a woman involved in community participation and cultural events, I'll be attending events from concerts to protests on the so-called "alternative" circuit as well as awaiting press releases and information relating to low-cost cultural participatory events. I look forward to writing a column of networking in this light.

A grand production gave reign to Queen Elizabeth II as she "honored" Seattle with her presence March 7. A small group of protesters offered realistic comment and counter-excitement to this monarch's expensive visit to the states. I was caught in the steady flow of traffic heading to the Westin Building for the climactic appearance of the Queen. I had more important places to go: Jerry Falwell was speaking to some 2,000 people at a banquet at the Red Lion Inn and there was a protest demonstration happening outside. A makeshift stage amongst the bushes, with lights hanging from a bus stop at a main intersection, torrents of rain, and Emerald City lights provided the setting for 200 or so diverse and concerned people. Chanting in a circle on the eve of International Women's Day, feeling discomfort at having this moral majority leader in town, we joined in song and speeches. Charlie Murphy, Jami Seiber and Terri Clark sang through the pouring rain, lifting our spirits and giving us positive focus for our rage.

Looking for a waterfountain (all that yelling dries the throat) in the Red Lion, I came upon the banquet. A cop immediately stepped between me and the sea of yellowish bouffants and pale overcoats. Of course he "asked" me to leave, but I didn't until I knew for sure Falwell wasn't at the banquet.

Another Queen in town this month was more of the musical variety—accordionist

Queen Ida and the Bon Temps Band playing cajun music at the Rainbow offered higher energy than any royalty could ever dream of. Speaking of musical quality, this month began with Sweet Honey in The Rock and was succeeded the following night by Wall Flower Order. That weekend kicked off International Women's Day/Week/Month.

A top notch traveling show struck Seattle at Washington Hall Performance Gallery in the form of Spiderwoman Theatre in *Lysistrata Numbah!* Five women of color, five funny, uninhibited women of East coast origin, portrayed a satirical relief of a Greek tragi-comedy. Comedy spun through the performance and around the room as topics such as wife beating, military control, masturbation, and power versus powerlessness were danced and sung.

On a more subdued level, *Lianna*, a movie by John Sayles, hit the city streets this month to once again broach the subject of lesbian lovers. For those interested in "how women do it together" this show will be rewarding? for those sick of thin plots about lesbians, this is not a recommended event.

In the line of upcoming musical events, Ernestines is beginning a Tuesday-night Latin jam with Peggy Stern as host. Matzoh Mama's continues its Tues-Thurs. night singer's showcase. Joni Metcalf is the one to call at 324-6262 for you hungry musicians. Jazz Alley in the University District maintains no cover with a 2-drink minimum. Back on Capitol Hill, The Cause Celebre offers acoustic music and presentations and films most evenings and some afternoons for donations and close access to ice cream and coffees. The Seattle Concert Theatre has a line-up of good shows ahead with Sukai on March 26, Mary Watkins with Terri Clark on April 1, David Sereda Terri Clark on April 15. The Lesbian Debutante Ball and "Get Down and Celebrate Spring Dance"

is March 26; Holly Near and Ronnie Gilbert will perform at Meany Hall is April 24. The Laura Dean Dancers and musicians come to Washington Performance Hall March 31, April 1 and 2. Red Sky Poetry continues at Soup 'n Salad (under the Pike Place Clock) Sunday afternoons. Call 285-4519 for open mike poetry.

On a more serious political note, March

17 being the day of the second Trident Sub to enter Puget Sound, an April 2 non-violent protest is being planned at Bangor. While the U.S.S. Ohio cruises the Pacific on 90-day stretches, the U.S.S. Michigan follows suit. As the American war games crescendo in volume, the "Emerald City" continues to electronically shine all day and all night long.

HERSTORY

World-Without-End, Amen

by Jane Meyerding

It is February 27 as I write these words. The last days of the shortest month. And with the way things are going, it occurs to me that this could be the last February of all. I assume we will take our calendars with us when we exit through the one-way turnstile of nuclear conflagration; so this could be literally—the end of February.

Like they say: when a tree falls in the forest, does it make a sound if there's no one to hear it? To which I would add: when all the elements of the solar system are aligned again in this exact position, will it be February again if there's no one left to say so?

Will March still come in like a lion when there are no more lions?

Will April still be the cruelest month if it can no longer breed lilacs out of the dead land?

We've had a mild winter here in Seattle. The petals of the flowering trees are already turning to a gray ash on the sidewalks. (I think: what will be left besides ash on the sidewalks?)

Amy Lowell wrote:

Ah, Beloved, do you see those orange lilies?

*They knew my mother,
But who belonging to me will they know
When I am gone?*

(I think: when we are gone.)

Denise Levertov wrote a poem called "What They Were Like." It was about the Vietnamese people, then; it could be about all of us, soon. Part of the poem says:

*Perhaps they gathered once to delight in
blossom,
but after the children were killed
there were no more buds. . . .*

*There is an echo yet, it is said,
of their speech which was like a song.
It is reported their singing resembled
the flight of moths in moonlight.*

Who can say? It is silent now.

No, it is not silent yet. (I think: not quite yet.)

The last days of February trickle through my hands as I write. (And I think: it is the end of February.)

World-Without-End, Amen.

So long, eternity.

(I think: we don't have that much time left any more.)

WORLD ACCORDING TO CARP

Smash the State, Not Our Livers

by Janine Carpenter

Alcoholism isn't a subject that gets much attention in radical circles. It is still often seen as a personal problem rather than a part of the destructive society we live in. The propaganda those profiting off alcohol use to make us want it, is not only racist and sexist but creates a whole mythology about alcohol making us the kind of people we are supposed to want to be—white and middle-class. Big, strong men who climb mountains, raft rivers and then relax with a beer; pampered beautiful women who wear black velvet and are courted over a bottle of Lancers: all happy people, successful people, smiling people, people having a wonderful time.

The women's movement has done some good consciousness-raising around the issue as it pertains to women and the resources needed by women alcoholics. Locally, the lesbian feminist community in Seattle has made giant leaps in recognizing and working on the issue of alcoholism in the community. There has been a lesbian alcoholics anonymous chapter meeting regularly for several years.

The level of consciousness seems to go up and down. When I first started dealing with my alcoholism about seven years ago, the only other alcoholic I knew was the straight brother of a gay friend. Not exactly peer support. Friends tried to help, but most of us just didn't know what to do. More than once people stood in front of me with a beer in their hand telling me how supportive they were of me getting off alcohol. The gay and lesbian communities were focused on the bars, socially and politically. Our alcohol dependence was mostly something we laughed at.

There were some strong and wonderful changes over the years as many people began to see the damage alcoholism does to the community and to individual lives. One of the most important steps was the establishment of a gay drug and alcohol program, the Chemical Dependency Program. There was also, especially in the late '70's, a political focus applied to substance

Bringing alcoholism out of the closet



abuse by the gay and feminist movements. We put out educational articles, set up discussion groups and radio shows. The focus was not only on what alcoholism is, but on how the community could respond to it. We applied our politics to our social lives by having non-alcoholic events and using spaces other than bars. Alcoholism became something all of us could discuss and deal with openly. As I developed more political ties outside the lesbian and gay communities, I discovered that coalition politics often means coalition with alcohol, too. The openness I felt in my home turf about who the alcoholics were and what kind of support was needed just wasn't there in many other places. Alcohol was a routine part of social and political events. One group had a bar at their meeting hall.

I am concerned about the loose attitudes towards alcohol and alcoholics within the left, and even more concerned about how much looser lesbian and women's groups seem to be getting. Bars are again being used as a social focus; there is drinking during meetings; alcoholic behavior is discussed on the grapevine but not with the alcoholic, etc. Our resources are still there, but it will be a damn shame if alcoholics in the community are confined to AA meetings and support groups while others are at the wine and cheese

benefits or hanging out at the bar. There are a whole lot of good people—involved, concerned social activists living in this city—who happen to be alcoholics. Seeing alcoholism as a personal problem relevant only to the individual is an attitude that does a disservice to the community at large.

I urge political groups and activists to check out their practice around this issue: How much of your social focus is on alcohol? Do you provide alcohol at your events? If so, do you provide non-alcoholic drinks too, and do you let people know ahead of time that alcohol will be available? If meetings break to the bars, is everyone asked if they'll be comfortable there? Do recovering alcoholics in your group have the space to focus on staying sober? Is alcoholic behavior confronted? Does it affect your process/structure/work?

One more note: the current get-tough campaign on drunken drivers is hysterical, ignorant of societal influences, and focused on locking people up. None of it will really work, the problem won't change until the system changes—and those of us trying to change it won't get far if we haven't explored the causes and effects of substance abuse. Drunk drivers do hurt people—they kill and maim but so do teetotalers who are lousy drivers. Our events should not end with people driving home drunk. Individual responsibility just doesn't apply to someone too blotto to see the road. The political community has to take responsibility for the fact that we live in an alienating and dehumanizing society that abuses alcohol, that it is part of the oppression we fight, and that it cannot be ignored within our own ranks.

LOCAL RESOURCES:

Alcoholics Anonymous
1402 11th Avenue, Seattle Wa. 98122
323-3606 (24hr. phone)
Chemical Dependency Program
3927 Aurora North, Seattle Wa.
634-3947
Al-Anon (for families and friends of alcoholics)
625-0000 (24 hr. phone)

Navy Puts Kitsap on the Map

Rural County Bought Off by Military

by Audrey Fine

The Trident Submarine Base at Bangor put Kitsap County on the map in the '70s. What used to be a typically rural area with splatterings of berry farms, waterfront homes and a small timber industry has turned into the fastest-growing county in the state. Between the 1970 and 1980 census, the population of Kitsap County increased 44 percent. In 1982, the population was recorded at 158,500. Now residents depend on jobs at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and the Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station at Keyport.

Kitsap County is comprised of Bainbridge Island and the largest part of the Kitsap Peninsula. Isolated between Puget Sound on the east and north, and the Hood Canal on the west, it has more miles of waterfront than any other county in the United States. It would be a perfect place to develop a tourist industry if it weren't for the highly classified and dangerous nuclear submarines situated nearby.

This essentially rural county—rural because of its lack of development—swiftly became an urban center in a period of not more than ten years as a result of the federal military build-up. Residents reacted somewhat ambivalently to the rapid expansion. Homeowners and merchants still complain about torn-up sewer lines and constant road construction. It is not uncommon to see a 30-home development rise up from a wooded 25-acre area in a matter of weeks. Along with the larger, more heterogeneous municipality is coming crime, traffic jams and crowded schools. At public meetings, support is demonstrated for the Trident contract, yet nobody wants a residential development next to their home.

In general, most vocal Kitsap residents are delighted to reap the benefits of the Reagan administration's increased military spending. Kitsap County has been somewhat buffered from the severe economic recession affecting most other parts of the country. The unemployment rate was recently recorded at 8 percent while the state and national averages are several percentage points higher. The county received Trident Community Impact Funding from the federal government for the provision of social services, sewers, schools and law enforcement. They also received a lump sum under the Defense Access funds to build

roads allowing easy access to the Bangor base. And more good news for Kitsapers, the Navy recently announced a plan to base a carrier task force on Puget Sound. The 12-ship task force will perhaps increase the number of jobs in the area by several thousand.

According to Tom Weber, Division Head for Advanced Planning with the Kitsap County Planning Commission, the "growth has been good for business but tough on local government." The problem is that military personnel living on the base use the county services but don't pay taxes to support them. The county's saving grace is the Pentagon's delayed schedule. Originally, the base would have been completed and all the nuclear submarines in place by 1985. The timeline has been extended to at least 1990.

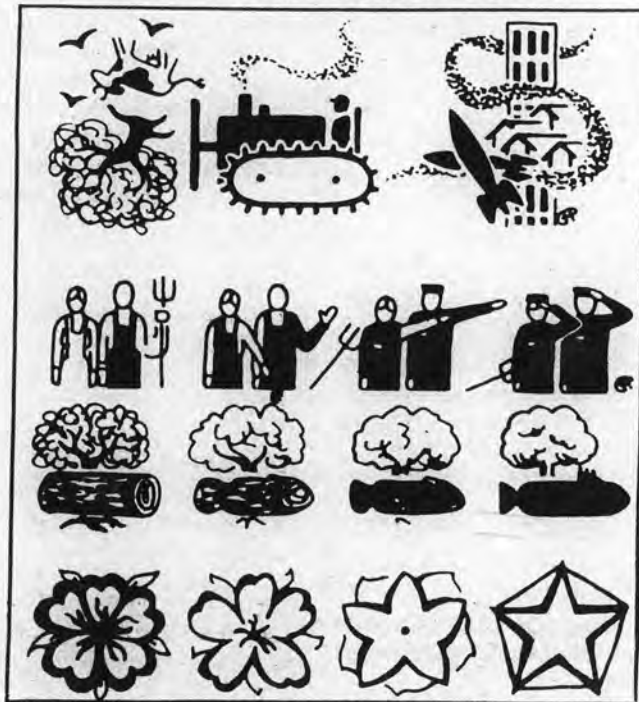
The population increase in Kitsap County is also attributable to some Seattle commuters exiting from King County, the most populous county in the state. Business are moving to Kitsap County to take advantage of the consumers. The county is an attractive place for business to relocate because of the reason-

able land costs and availability of skilled workers. The lure of high-paying construction jobs and a generally attractive job market has dramatically increased the number of people between the ages of 25 and 34. Civilian employment grew 41 percent from 1975 to 1980. On the other hand, the change from rural to urban has not been accompanied by an adequate inter-county transportation system and this has scared some merchants away.

In 1975, one year after the Trident contract was awarded, Kitsap County experienced what some planners called a "planning crisis." To facilitate change, the county was classified into three categories—urban, rural and transitional. The transitional areas are directly surrounding the already existing urban ones such as Bremerton, Silverdale and Poulsbo. The county planners instigated their "urban concentration concept" according to Weber. They provided incentives for living in the already existing urban areas and encouraged new residents to stay away from the rural ones. After land values skyrocketed and pressure from landowners increased, the lot minimum was decreased to 2½ acres. The minimum, however, still discriminates against low-income buyers and landowners wanting to sell off some portion of their land.

Because the federal government so generously rewards Kitsap residents with jobs and low-cost housing, it is rare to find any individuals or community groups opposed to military spending. Who would bite the hand that feeds them, especially when so many people don't have any food to eat? Easily remembered is the warm welcome the Trident sub received from Kitsap County last summer. Anti-war activists, including the Buddhist monks, are violently chastised and subtly outlawed. The Northwest Passage newsstand in Bremerton is trashed regularly.

The problems Kitsap residents contend with are not ordinary ones. School teachers are used to yearly student turn-over. One resident attributed his cynical attitude not to the constant state of flux the county seems to be in but rather the feeling of not knowing when it will end. It appears certain enough that while the administration continues to expand our national offense, Kitsap County will continue to grow and not for the benefit of tourists.



PRISON BREAKS

Ban the Choke Hold

by Isaiah Edwards

Greetings to you from the Citizens Coalition to End Racial Violence. We are writing you, along with most black ministers and other ministers who oppose racism, to speak of our vital and dynamic movement to ban use of the "choke hold" in all correctional facilities.

You are probably aware of the tragic murder of Riley Frost, a black resident of the King County jail, who died January 19 when prison guards applied the lethal and totally unnecessary choke hold, which was designed to cut off the flow of blood and oxygen to the brain. Perhaps you recall the murder of Shelley Johnson, another black man, who died exactly the same way two years ago. There have been other unexplained "suicides" as well in other jails. Actually, the sad truth is that the murders of these black men are but a microcosm of the racist brutality and terror

that is standard operating procedure in prisons throughout the country.

But we are truly doing something about it. We are hardly one month old, and already we have pledges from public servants such as Dolores Sibonga, Sam Smith, Norm Rice and Ruby Chow to help us ban the choke hold. The 43rd District Democratic Party Central Committee and the King County Democratic Party have endorsed our campaign wholeheartedly and unanimously. We are confident that the entire Washington State Democratic Party apparatus is going to go on record calling for the immediate and unconditional ban of the choke hold in the very near future. Senator Fleming has already introduced a bill to the State Legislature to curb the use of the choke hold, and we are busily persuading him to amend the bill to ban it outright.

All this in barely one month's time! But in order to win, we must strike when the iron is hot. And that means now. The King County Prosecutor's Office is

in cahoots with King County Executive Randy Revelle and jail officials to scuttle Riley Frost's inquest, call the murder "justified," as usual, and keep doing business. The inquest is scheduled for March 22. We rallied on March 19 to show them we know how to do business too.

We are convinced that this rally could very well be the key to getting the choke hold *banned for good, and immediately*, and put us on the way to cleaning up the racial violence in Washington State prisons. The anti-racist forces throughout Seattle are coming together as one in the Citizens Coalition to End Racial Violence. We are counting on the spirit of Martin Luther King Jr., to be with us on March 22. Can we count on you?

We also need you to attend our coalition meetings held at the Greater New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church, 5279 Rainier Avenue South, Saturdays, at 6pm. We hope to see you there. Call 324-7221 or 932-2651 for information.

Sincerely, Isaiah Edwards, Patrick Haggerty, Rev. David E. Hardy, Omari Tahir, Rev. Melvin Darden

CLASSIFIEDS

Housemate wanted: Omnivorous, bi-general, multi-ethnic, omniseual smoking household seeks sixth member, central area. Rent with utilities averages \$160/month. 324-4621.

RECON now quarterly: 14-page newsletter about the Pentagon, military affairs, draft counseling, more. \$10 for four issues. RECON, POBox 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

Prisoner seeks correspondence, donations for legal expenses: Jay Perelman, No. 258138, POBox 777, Monroe, WA 98272-0777.

Left Bank Books sponsors a volunteer nonprofit Books for Prisoners project through donations of money and books. Prisoners and donators write: Books For Prisoners, Box A, 92 Pike St., Seattle, WA 98101.

Prisoner likes music, sports and handcrafts. 25 years old, single, seeking to correspond with a female. Up for parole this year. Frank J. Hernandez, No. 265152, Beto Unit No. 2, Rt. 2, Box 250, Palestine, TX 75801.

Prisoner interested in corresponding with any intelligent people. I will answer any and all mail. Walter Bible, No. 625518, POBox 520, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

BIRTH — Unwed mothers self-help support group. Expectant and new mothers write: BIRTH, Box 679, 2318 Second Ave., Seattle, WA 98121.

Northwest positive pagan network now forming. For information call 789-4461. 6100 No. A, Phinney Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103. Sarah.

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POETRY/FICTION

In Chile, Once Allende's Home:

Today
In time not far nor distant
Elections were held in Chile
Again.
Pinochet railed from his palace palisade
Enclosed by uniforms,
Military might beyond the people's grasp.

The crowds—how?—cheering!
Gushing gateways
While hand-flung caps
Of many dyed-deep colours
Leapt
Spun
Fell
Lost no one caring where,
Mud-spattered shoe-trodden down—
And against the gate,
Again and again and again:

Chile!
Chile!
Chile!

That sound passed way
Fleeing down empty streets
Staggering the alleyways
Aghast
Weak
It goes no more
Lips parted no breath
Gutter-sprawls flat,
Like a raped drunk.

By curbside
A paper flits, flutters,
Scrapes cross broken glass,
Half-hearted—the feeble breeze—
Collapses through the broken fence
Into our yard of hollows, earth and stone,
And there expiring
Retires into fitful rest.
Senseless, uncaring
Its words lie exposed:

Pinochet yes
Pinochet no
From all good men brave voices be heard

Above the Yes a Chile flag.
Above the No a flag of black,
Black of darkest Anarchy.

So even here they find a way to taunt—

And in our listless throats
Is choked a silent cry
For the little dark
Forgotten flag
Of deep
Deep

black

—(c)1977 by David H. Lominac

Multicolored Snakes Leave An Enlightened Man

Multicolored snakes leave an enlightened man
I got the shakes and so I ran
Over by the window where the glass was clear
Bells rang in the monastery
They sounded very pure.

Then I ran on past the palace gates
Where sinners refuse to blush
I saw angry eyes and empty plates
The alley weeds so lush.

I looked up to the heavens
Where heroes are dead and spent
And wondered at the weapons
of the mad government.

Perhaps I was dead drunk on October
For nature's cheeks seemed red
But there was no reason to be sober
So I lifted back my head.

And I lighted a menorah
To watch it flicker bright
As written in the Torah
We dance upon the light.
Yes, I stop to light a menorah
And watch it flicker bright
As written in the Torah
Demons dance at night.

—L. Cornelison

Lines Written in Regard for Pablo Neruda's
"A Call for Nixonicide and Glory to the
Chilean Revolution"

In a Community of like spirits
you cannot be caught in the television prison
There will be no paper rattling thieves
There will be no politicians with eyes like
children's gravestones in Springtime.

Children of America will love you.
Children of Canada will love you.

In a Community of like spirits
strange and fantastic energy
exists in your position
There will be no smiling storm troopers
There will be no Strontium 90'd state of grace.

Children of Russia will love you.
Children of China will love you.

In a Community of like spirits
there are many who seek the golden vision
each day something good to eat
each night a warm place to sleep
There will be no forest killers
there will be no yellowbrick freeways.

Children of Africa will love you.
Children of South America will love you.

—L. Cornelison

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